The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2[illegible]81—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

ONE OF GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,
No. 69 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

having the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The adjourned sale of 547 LOTS,

Extending from 211th to 216th sts, and fronting on Broadway and the Harlem River, part of the DYCKMAN ESTATE,

will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859, At 12 o'clock,

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for TEN YEARS.

The first sale on Wednesday last, attracted the largest company assembled in the Exchange to buy real estate since the great Corporation sale of 1845, when the lots sold for one-quarter what they are now worth—and there is no reason to doubt but that the lots now offered for sale will, on account of their peculiar advantages, afford even larger profits. The Continuation Sale is now fixed for THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859,

When it will positively take place and be made without reserve.

For maps and particulars, Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.

GENIN'S FESTIVAL CAPS FOR YOUNG MEN.
GENIN'S FUR CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS.
GENIN'S SLEIGH ROBES.
LADIES' FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CHILDREN'S FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
All choice, elegant, and select.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Confectionery for New Year's,

AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium,

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY,

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.

$5—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROADWAY,
$5 EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100
SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 80 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

The Winter DRESS HAT is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Fountain's India Store.

Silks, China, Lacquer Curiosities, &c.
American, Indian and French Fans.
No. 653 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Mr Bleecker's Adjourned Sale of 547 Lots, (the Dyckman farm,) which has attracted so much attention, will positively take place on THURSDAY, Dec 29 at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps of same may be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

For the Holidays,—McLAUGHLIN'S Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Auction Notice.—Henry H. Leeds & Co.—Old Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc. Importer's stock in variety to be sold positively without reserve, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS. HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Just received per Persia, an invoice of London Aqua Scutum Coats, for Winter wear.
LEARY & CO.,
Astor House.

TO PHYSICIANS AND LADIES.—The cure of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases by Motor-pathic treatment, has now become a well-known fact; attested by the successful treatment of several thousand cases in hospital and riding practice. On replacement by this method the organ ligaments and abdominal muscles are vitalized and immediately contract, so that no ordinary effort, as jumping, or running up and down stairs, can again occasion dis-placement. In fact, these exercises but cause a firmer contraction. This shows the treatment to be in harmony with the natural functions. It causes no pain or inconvenience, and the cure is so reliable as scarcely to admit of a possibility of failure. Even sterility yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady.

It would be but reasonable to suppose that treatment, founded on principles which prove so life-giving in one set of organs, if judiciously modified to the needs of other chronic diseases, could be but powerfully efficacious. Such the treatment at Round Hill has proved itself. Numerous cures have been made of stubborn complaints which had lingered without help for years. Its success in the cure of premonitory consumption, spinal complaints, paralysis, and loss of the use of limbs is unprecedented. Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

Dr. HALSTED, the well-known originator of this system of treatment, and the principal physician of Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., will be in New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 27 and 28, and will receive calls from 1 to 3 P. M. He will be happy to answer inquiries, as well as to see the sick. Physicians are cordially invited to call. Thorough investigation is courted. Circulars gratis. Treatise on treatment, including history of cases, 25 cents.

The Water-Cure is open Summer and Winter. The cool and Winter months are the most favorable for speedy recovery in many cases.

HEALTH TO ALL NATIONS!—THE NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, at its meetings in the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, at 7 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 2 and 7 P. M., will explain to the people how much better, easier and cheaper it is to keep well than to be sick; and that three-fourths of the mortality of this City is wholly unnecessary. Admission free.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 669, Dec. 27, 1859.

60, 5, 10, 12, 23, 24, 14, 22, 32, 20, 76, 21, 29.

Class No. 670, Dec. 27, 1859.

10, 21, 34, 17, 3, 64, 54, 48, 6, 45, 4, 23.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

A NEW REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE,

Patented in America by the London Stereoscopic Company, Dec. 20, 1859,

FOR CONTAINING ANY NUMBER OF VIEWS, FROM FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED; Glass or paper.

WALNUT, double lenses, shaded	$15 00
MAHOGANY, double lenses, shaded	18 00
ROSEWOOD, double lenses, shaded	20 00

A liberal discount on all goods supplied to the trade.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
NO. 534 BROADWAY, (up stairs.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, rapid and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in this.

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, whose printed name is on the outer wrapper.

Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., Hegeman & Co., Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., McKesson & Robbins, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in City and country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT KAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

by the most celebrated makers of LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.

Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT PRICES VERY LOW.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S Refined SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,

A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for CALVES-FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?

Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year. We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:

AN AMERICAN WATCH,

Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROSBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.

This most distressing disease, as well as INDIGESTION HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO, McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS.

The subscriber has received a large invoice of Gold English Patent Lever WATCHES for gentlemen, with orders to sell them for cash at extreme low prices and he is now selling them at TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

"A swift-fingered sister of Love and Charity."

An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.

STEREOSCOPIC ILLUSION.

"Now you see it—now you don't."

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
No. 534 Broadway.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

"I have examined and analyzed the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The ingredients are very valuable in restoring health, and their peculiar combination gives it a direct and favorable action upon the uterine organs. A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Chemist for the State of Massachusetts."

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all local uterine difficulties, and constitutional troubles of women, are entirely cured by THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. *Price* $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ON THE RECEIPT OF $6 FIVE BOTTLES SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PAID TO END OF EXPRESS ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician, Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.*

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE *may be consulted professionally or by letter, at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No 32 Park-row. Office hours 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, or bodily injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

AMERICAN COSTUME VS. "NOTHING TO WEAR."—Miss HARRIET N. AUSTIN, M. D., will discuss this subject in the National Health Convention, at Cooper Institute. Meetings at 7 P. M., on TUESDAY, and 2 and 7 P. M., on WEDNESDAY of this week. Admission free.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, from DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.

A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

RELIABLE PREPARATIONS.—OUR READERS will notice the advertisement of JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, of long established reputation. Their TOOTH-WASH is an excellent preparation for the purpose, and has been highly approved. This, with the KALLISTON, for allaying irritations of the skin, the famous COCOAINE for the hair, and a bottle of exquisite perfume, are neatly put up in boxes convenient for home use or traveling. Dr. BURNETT'S reputation as a scientific druggist renders his preparations reliable.—*N. Y. Advocate and Journal.*

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

CANTRELL'S WINTER BOOTS FOR CHILDREN.

CANTRELL'S WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE YOUNG.

CANTRELL'S LADIES' WINTER BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

CANTRELL'S THICK-SOLED BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR PRESENTS.

CANTRELL'S GAITERS, Twelve and Fourteen Shillings.

CANTRELL'S VICTORIA BALMORAL BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALFSKIN BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S PROMENADE BOOTS.

CANTRELL'S STORE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED. Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.

A COMPLETE CASE OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,

With Manual of Directions for Family use.

It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

STICK TO IT,

As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

HUNGARIAN WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers call the attention of their friends and customers to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen in cases and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen bottles of Red or White Wines, without cases or labels, at $2 75, delivered free of charge to any part of the City, as also sample boxes containing 4 bottles Hock & Claret, 2 Dessert, and 2 finest Brandy, at $4.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND,
No. 170 Water-st.

WIDENING OF WORTH ST.—THE COMMITTEE appointed at a meeting of the property owners, in favor of said improvement, will make a report at the office of JOHN SHERWOOD, No 104 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in and in favor of the widening of Worth-st. are requested to attend.

TOBACCO-USING.—FATHER! MOTHER!—IS your son addicted to this ruinous habit? Be with him at the Health Convention, in Cooper Institute, at 2 P. M., WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., and hear this subject discussed by Mrs. HULDAH PAGE, M. D. Admission free.

FROM MEXICO.

The Treaty of Mr. McLane—Analysis of the Document—Reconstruction of the Mexican Cabinet—Effect of the Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The United States steam-sloop *Brooklyn* sails to-day for New-Orleans, with H. R. DE LA REINTREE Secretary of Legation, and bearer of the treaty signed yesterday, which will be known as the "McLane and Ocampo Treaty, of Dec. 14, 1859."

This treaty provides:

1. The right of way, in perpetuity, for a railroad or other communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from ocean to ocean.

2. The right of way, in perpetuity, for a railroad from some point on the Rio Grande across the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New-Leon, Durango and Sinaloa, to the port of Mazatlan on the Pacific.

3. The right of way, in perpetuity, for a railroad from the Territory of Arizona, across the State of Sonora to the port of Guaymas on the Gulf of California.

4. The right to erect warehouses at the termini of all these transit routes, and freely to navigate the waters with which they communicate.

5. The right to transport goods and merchandise, destined for Arizona or California, or thence back to the other parts of the United States, free of duty, by each and all of the routes across the Republic, whatever may be their description or of what country.

6. This article provides that these goods may at any time be entered at the Transit warehouses, for sale and consumption in Mexico, on payment of the duties, or may at any time be withdrawn and shipped to any other country than Mexico free of duty, the warehouse regulations to allow no charges on the goods but those of cartage and storage.

7. This article provides that a large list of goods and merchandise, being the natural or manufactured product of the United States, shall be admitted into Mexico at the various termini of the Transit routes on terms of perfect reciprocity, the Congress of the United States to determine whether they shall be admitted free or at a fixed rate of duty. This list embraces manufactures in cotton and leather of every description.

8. The Treaty grants, moreover, the right to transport the troops, military stores and munitions of war of the United States across the Republic, by the Tehuantepec and Sonora transits, on the same terms as those of Mexico.

9. It concedes to the United States the right, with or without the consent and cooperation of Mexico, to protect, by force of arms if necessary, all these transit routes, their property and rights of way.

10. It guarantees religious freedom to citizens of the United States in Mexico, and the right to worship in churches or private dwellings, according to the dictates of their own conscience.

11. No forced loan, whatever be its nature, shall be levied on citizens of the United States, resident in Mexico, on any pretense whatever. Citizens of the United States, moreover, shall be free to pursue whatever business or profession may seem to them fit, without restraint or restriction whatever.

To the treaty is also attached a special supplementary convention between the United States and Mexico, which concedes:

1. The right to the United States to intervene, by force of arms, if necessary, to protect citizens and property of the United States in Mexico, and to enforce these same treaty stipulations.

2. In compensation for the duties above mentioned, as released on goods passing through the Republic, and for consumption therein, the United States stipulate to pay to Mexico four millions of dollars, two millions of which are to be reserved for the payment of claims against Mexico.

By the preceding synopsis of the most important points conceded, it will be seen that Mr McLANE has been governed by views entirely different from his predecessors. Instead of paying large sums for vast tracts of desert and worthless territory, he has negotiated upon the bases of extending the commerce of the United States, securing a safe transit over the best route between the Atlantic and Pacific, and protecting our citizens in Mexico from the exactions to which they are subjected during the usually distracted state of that country.

The right of intervention to protect the Transit, which is conceded, is the surest guarantee that the necessity for such intervention will never occur. And if "manifest destiny" should make it expedient at any time to annex a further slice of Mexico, (which Heaven forbid,) intercourse with our people will make them better prepared for it. It will be seen by a look at the map, that a line drawn from Matamoros to Mazatlan leaves one-third of Mexico to the north of it.

The reciprocity clause with reference to the natural and manufactured products of the United States and Mexico, places it entirely within the power of Congress to provide for a trade in which we have everything to gain, since most of the products of Mexico which we consume are at present either duty free or at a nominal rate, while our cotton, leather, &c., are at present highly taxed.

No foreign government can realize the same commercial advantages, under the most favored nation clause, as we have obtained them by actual purchase, with respect to the Transit, we avoid all entangling questions with foreign Powers by guaranteeing its security, as between ourselves and Mexico, the only parties interested. To all others the Transit is valueless.

The sum to be paid by the United States, in consideration of these advantages, will establish the Liberal Government, and enable it to terminate this suicidal contest. It is evident that the Reactionists are on their last legs. Notwithstanding the defeat of DEGOLLADO and DOBLADO and the advance of CORDS on Oajaco, they were unable to maintain themselves at points so far removed from their base of operations, and have since fallen back to their former positions.

The two millions to be retained by the United States will cover all the *bona fide* claims of our citizens upon the Mexican Government.

The family of Mr. McLANE returns to New-Orleans by the *Brooklyn*.

The bark *Julia Dean* was wrecked on the Anegada de Afuera on the night of the 9th; vessel and cargo probably a total loss; the crew sent to New-Orleans by the *Brooklyn*—also the crew of the steamer *Suckil*, formerly belonging to the Tehuantepec Company, and wrecked in the late gale on the coast near Alvarado.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MARQUEZ IMPRISONED—THE LIBERALS CAPTURE TEOTITLAN, IN OAXACA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 22d inst. The news is unimportant.

A part of the cargo of guns and carbines ordered by the Government had arrived from New-York.

The bark *Julia Dean*, from Havre for Vera Cruz, was lost on the 9th in a gale near Vera Cruz. The crew were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

DEGOLLADO had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Tampico was quiet, and no attack was apprehended.

MARQUEZ had been imprisoned by MIRAMON, charged with insubordination.

The Liberals had surprised and captured Teotitlan, in Oaxaca.

CONGRESS.

Reception of the President's Message.

The Senate Orders it to be Read and Printed.

THE HOUSE LAYS IT ON THE TABLE.

Another Inconclusive Ballot for Speaker.

The Bids for the New Issue of Treasury Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

President BUCHANAN feels greatly relieved by getting the Message off of his hands. It was received in each House without the slightest demonstration of any kind. Twelve Senators voted against the reading, as they considered it a violation of the implied understanding that no business should be transacted this week. The Senate listened with more than usual attention to the reading, the members frequently exchanging remarks upon the different portions as the Secretary proceeded. The clauses relative to the reopening of the Slave-trade were received with evident displeasure by party friends, who declared it a violation of good taste to lug in a subject ignored by all parties and all sections. Neither wing of the Democratic Party is pleased with the manner in which the President treats the subject of slave property in the Territories. While he says this property should be protected under the Federal Constitution, he does not say that Congress should or could afford that protection. This is the point at issue which the President avoids, to the general dissatisfaction of all Democrats. He says that Congress has no power to annul or impair this vested right. On this all agree, but he fails to say that Congress can protect it. The residue of the Message is spoken of in highly complimentary terms, and will no doubt be indorsed by the whole country. The views of the President relative to the Mexican policy give special satisfaction, and expressions from Congressmen justify the belief that these views will be cheerfully carried out.

GOVERNOR SMITH closed his eight-hour speech to-day, to the great delight of the House, when a ballot was taken, exhibiting the Republicans[*in statu quo*, Mr. SHERMAN still lacking four votes of an election. There is yet no evidence of an approaching organization.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution declaring some member Speaker for ten days, but limiting the business to be transacted to the passage of a bill for the relief of the mail contractors, the Chair to be again vacant at the expiration of ten days, when the balloting should be again proceeded with. Many of the Republicans objected to this. The outside pressure for relief, they think, may facilitate the regular organization; hence, they declined to receive a resolution which would relieve the House of that pressure. They wish to organize at once, and continue their policy to vote, vote, vote. They will not agree to lessen the chances for organization by special arrangements.

The Mexican Treaty has arrived, and the verbal changes made in the draft carried out by Mr. McLANE meet the approbation of this Government, and it will go the Senate on Tuesday, with a special message. Dispatches say that the Juarez Cabinet are in high spirits, and sanguine of early success if they receive the two millions in cash. American officers will be invited into the Mexican service, and the army will be reorganized. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The proposals were opened to-day at the Treasury Department for the issue of any portion or the whole of the three millions of dollars, in Treasury notes, in exchange for the gold coin of the United States. They are to be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange, at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed six per centum per annum, and will carry such a rate of interest from the date of the certificate of deposit. The following bids were made at six per centum:

Warren Institution for Savings, Charlestown, Mass.	$50,000
Riggs & Company, of Washington	1,500,000
A. M. Tasker, of New-York	5,000
D. McMurtrie, of Pennsylvania	150,000
Trevor & Colgate, of New-York	500,000
Thompson & Brothers, of New-York	200 000
Alexander Stuart, of New-York	50,000
Reid, Drexel & Co., of New-York	1,000 000
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	300,000
R. L. & A. Stuart	200,000
Hoffman & Co	300,000
Marie & Kanz	100,000
The Savings Bank of Baltimore	150,000
Clarkson & Co	32,000
Cuyler's Bank of Palmyra	100,000
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks of New-York	100,000
United States Trust Co., New-York	150 000
New-Haven Bank	20,000
Queen's County Savings Bank, Flushing, New-York	9,000
Henry S. Vail, New-York	300,000
Mariners' Savings Institution, New-York	50,000
Irving Savings Institute, New-York	15,000
Savings Institution, New-York	15,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New-York	100,000
East River Savings Institution, New-York	50,000
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New-York	100,000
Salem Five Cent Savings Bank	100,000
George H. Norman	20,000

The following were the bids at five and three-quarters per centum.

Savings Bank of Baltimore	$25,000
Joseph Lawrence	25,000
Irving Savings Institution	15,000
Gabriel Mead, of New-York	10,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000

Those bidding five and three-quarters per centum get $150,000, and all the others get a *pro rata* proportion of the remaining portion of the three millions.

MR LA REINTREE of the United States Legation in Mexico, arrived to-day with the treaty.

The steamer *Anacostea*, which hastily left Washington several days ago, has nothing to do with the Maryland oyster difficulties, as was surmised, but is on secret Government service, the nature of which cannot be ascertained. She is fully armed.

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, intimated to-day his intention to attack that part of the President's Message which suggests the Judiciary as the proper tribunal to afford adequate remedy in cases of interference with the right of a master to his slave in the Territories, instead of recommending Congressional action for protection.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The Message was received from the President.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved that it be taken up and read.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) objected, on the ground that the Senate was now very thin, and when last together there was a distinct understanding that no business should be done during Christmas Week. The reception of the Message was a mere matter of form, but reading it was an act. It was very often the case that gentlemen wished to be heard on the subject-matter of the Message immediately on its being read. If read now, it ought to be read again when the Senate was full.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) did not see how listening to reading the Message could be considered an act of the Senate, although an order to print it might be. It was the President's duty to give Congress information on the affairs of the country. He has chosen to send a message at a time when no action could be taken on it. But we are bound to hear it, and have no right to enter into any agreement at any time which will deprive the President of his Constitutional prerogative of communicating his views to Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked whether a motion was required to read it, or whether it would be read as a matter of course.

Mr. DAVIS said a motion had been made for the reading of the Message, but objections having been made, it was for the Senate to decide the question.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that it would then require the action of the Senate before it could be read; and as the Senate was under an honorable obligation to take no action to-day, it could not be read.

Mr. DAVIS rejoined that this was a very good argument against entering into any such agreement as the Senate made the other day. He objected then on the ground that the President might send a message containing something which might render it necessary for the Senate to send for absentees and rescind the agreement. If the President thinks proper to send a message at any time, it was only right that the Senate should hear it.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Rep.,) concurred in the views of Mr. DAVIS.

The Senate then ordered the Message to be read—Ayes 28, Nays 12.

It was accordingly read, the reading occupying an hour and a half.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that at the proper time he desired to make some remarks on it. He would not do so now, not wishing to violate the agreement, and therefore suggested that it be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) proposed to adjourn the matter till Jan. 3.

Mr. BIGLER, of Indiana (Dem.,) said they had better adopt the usual course. He moved that the message and documents be printed, but asked that the motion should lie over until after the holidays. The Senate had no printer yet.

The Senate adopted the suggestion, and then adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The President's Message was received.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved that it be laid on the table until the House was organized.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to amend the motion so that the Message be received and read.

Mr. COCHRANE accepted the amendment.

There was much excitement, and the Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays.

A call of the House was ordered.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued that there was no precedent for reading it when the House was not organized.

Mr. CRAIGE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. COCHRANE'S original motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Va., (Dem.) resumed his remarks on the Slavery question, referring to its history for years past, and causing long extracts to be read, in support of his position. He said the North must suppress the scattering of incendiary publications, must put down all treasonable publications, must mind their own business; and the South must arm to provide against treason, must pursue a defensive policy and prepare for the wrath to come.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, proposing a temporary Speaker for ten days, nothing to be done in the meantime except the passage of a bill to meet the deficiencies in the liabilities of the Post-office Department, when the office shall become vacant, and the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Republican side objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know if the objections came from the Republicans, who pretend great sympathy for the Government mail contractors, but are unwilling to adopt a measure with a view to their relief.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said they would accept the resolution if JOHN SHERMAN'S name were inserted in the blank. Mr. WASHBURNE wished it known that the Republicans want to elect a Speaker for the whole term.

The House was called, preliminary to a vote for Speaker.

The whole number of votes cast was 208, and 105 were necessary to a choice.

For Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.)	101
Mr. Scott, of California, (Dem.)	17
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.)	15
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.)	14
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.)	14
Mr. Maclay, of New-York, (Dem.)	12
Scattering	35

The House then adjourned.

From Arizona and Sonora.

RETURN OF CAPT. EWELL FROM SONORA—BITTER FEELING AGAINST AMERICANS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Sunday, Dec. 2, 1859.

Capt. EWELL has returned from Sonora. His mission, as I stated in my last, has been successful. He was received with coolness, but met with courteous treatment, and secured the object for which he was sent. On his return, however, while at Hermosillo, one of his animals was taken from him by the authorities under some frivolous pretence, which caused a detention. He immediately dispatched a courier to Capt. PORTER, commanding the American sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, in the port of Guaymas, who forthwith proceeded, with the promptitude and energy characteristic of the man, to notify the Governor that a bearer of dispatches from the United States must be treated with respect. PESQUEIRA was told that if he did not, within a certain time, dispatch an order to the authorities of Hermosillo to permit Capt. EWELL to proceed without molestation, the guns of the *St. Mary's* would be brought to bear upon the town, and Guaymas demolished. The Governor, taken by surprise, was so long in making up his mind, that ere the order was given, but half an hour remained of the allotted time. Meanwhile, Capt. PORTER and his marines were not idle. The ship was put in readiness for the engagement, if necessary, and all the preparations were completed, when the Captain received notice that the order had been given to respect the American bearer of dispatches. One of our citizens to-day received a letter from the Prefect of Magdalena, in which allusion was made to this subject. The writer declared that the Government did not countenance the molestation Capt. EWELL had received, and that the event was a source of regret to the leading citizens.

Private letters from our countrymen now in Sonora represent the feeling against Americans as more bitter than ever, and the writers beseech their friends to be cautious what they write in reply, lest it would involve *them* in trouble. This looks very like the Government was intercepting the correspondence of those suspected of being ill-disposed toward

not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African Slave-trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the *Wanderer*, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African Slave-trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this Act were extended and inforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade, at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they pased an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African Slave-trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay, more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the Convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because had it been left to the States its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other Slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where Slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interest of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At the present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the Slave-trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus slaves all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. While we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late Minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously cooperated with the ministers of these Powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, JOHN E. WARD, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghae on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghae to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. WARD at Peking he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by KWEILLANG, "the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that, throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our Minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late Minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai, on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our Minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese Empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under the joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our Commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguy, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, while our Commissioners ascended the river to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant SHUBRICK. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far-distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great Empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last Annual Message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish Government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the *Amistad* case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

While indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855 addressed a note to Mr. CRAMPTON, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he (Mr. MARCY) had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. STEVENS, of Washington territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the Governor was instructed that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. MARCY's note, the British Minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your (Mr. MARCY's) instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor-General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Mr. MARCY) on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen HARNEY paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents, with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. DALLES, son-in-law of Governor DOUGLAS, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war *Satellite*, and threatened to take the American (Mr. CUTLER) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. DALLES if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended"

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. HUNTER, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt. GEORGE E. PICKETT, Ninth Infantry, "to establish his Company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. PICKETT. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's Island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility, not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two Governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was dispatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the protectionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two Governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Capt. PICKETT'S company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. Gen. SCOTT has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, (1857,) and Gen. COMONFOLT was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, (1857.) By the constitution of 1857 the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, (1857,) and continue for four years. On that day Gen. COMONFORT appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to Gen. ZULOAGA. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. COMONFORT having left the country, this functionary, Gen. JUAREZ, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the Government of ZULOAGA had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the Minister of the United States, as the *de facto* Government of Mexico. The Constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the Government of ZULOAGA was earnestly resisted in many parts of the Republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assemoly elected Gen. MIRAMON, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and ZULOAGA was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and MIRAMON, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the Central Government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a Government like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established Government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable and, indeed, necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the Constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that Republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the Government of President JUAREZ, if, on his arrival in Mexico, he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLANE presented his credentials to President JUAREZ, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the Government of JUAREZ to be the only existing Government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the Constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General MIRAMON maintains himself at the Capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military Governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either Government. In the mean time the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic, but "so far as the interests of our commrce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the Central Government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of MIRAMON permits the intervention of Government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure, has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of CRABBE and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been commited in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of MIRAMON'S Government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre, in April last, by order of Gen. MARQUEZ, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the fate of ORMOND CHASE, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican general, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgment, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials cannot commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the seacoasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient —to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathise with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and her fortune in her power to establish and maintain a settled government —we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of the lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believe, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish-American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many accidents must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States steamer *Water Witch*," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiences in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these Stes would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post-office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this current year did not complete their first quarter's service untill the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to $3,838,728, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one recourse in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed $96,600—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last-mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post-office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The Army, the Navy, the Judiciary, in short every department of the Government can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress, without delay. If, under the circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

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ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($66,225,000,) which, with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty million six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents ($80,606,808 40.)

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million seven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents ($66,714,928 79.) Of this amount, three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents ($3,386,621 34) will be required to pay the interest on the public debt, leaving the sum of sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($63,328,307 45) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-one cents ($13,891,879 61.)

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of five hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty dollars, ($539,350,) and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his Department the last fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1859, amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars, ($4,296,009) together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($5,526,324,) making an aggregate of ten million three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, ($10,361,683.)

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents, ($3,530,196 61.)

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster-General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Departments for the next have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post-office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress, out of the general treasury, amounted to $14,164,493 33, and its receipts to $7,968,484 07; showing a deficiency, to be supplied by the treasury, of $6 996,009 26, against $5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to $481,691 21, compared with those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be $5,988,424 04, but that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed $1,342,473 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster-General. Since the month of March retrenchments have been made in the expenditures amounting to $1,826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever-increasing charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for the relief of the Department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of WASHINGTON, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

More Theatrical Difficulties.

SUIT FOR SALARY.

George Jordan vs. *Laura Keene.*—This is another action growing out of a misunderstanding between the management and "star" of Laura Keene's theatre. The case is brought in the Marine Court, but, as yet, nothing has been done but to file the papers therein. Mr. Jordan claims that the defendant is indebted to him for one week's salary from the 16th inst., in the sum of $100.

In answer, and as a set off to this claim, Miss Keene alleges that Mr. Jordan's conduct has been the cause of a severe loss to her—$600; and it was in consequence of such conduct and such loss that he has had occasion to bring this action. The alleged misconduct of Mr. Jordan was in that he did not take a part in the play of "Distant Relations," now on the stage at this theatre. Mr. Jordan again replies, that he was engaged to play leading characters only, and says that he was asked to take a part not in accordance with such contract. But here is a difference of opinion between the management and Mr. Jordan, as Miss Keene says he was desired to take only a leading character in the play.

The case is still pending, not having been brought to trial, and will be heard in a few days.

A. A. Phillips for plaintiff; W. D. Booth for defendant.

Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 277, 278, 54.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2115, 1642. All other Courts adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 27.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	100 Reading Railroad	41¾
14 000 do	90¾	200 do	41¾
2 000 Mo. State 6s	83½	100 do	b60 41¾
4,000 Brook.Cy.W.Ln.	102	350 do	s30 41½
2,000 R. R. 1st M. Bs.	92½	300 do	s30 41¾
1 000 Hud. Riv. 2d M.	79	200 do	b60 41½
1,000 Har. 2d M. Bs.	93¾	150 Ill. Cent. R'd	s30 88¾
9,000 M. C. & C. B. '69	87½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 89¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	41	50 do	39¾
2,000 M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs.	83½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	60 17
1,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	14	15 Panama R. ex div.	128
4,000 Chi. & R. I. Bs.	94	50 do	s60 128½
10 Ocean Bank	91½	50 do	opg. 129
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 76½	50 do	opg. 129½
110 do	76¾	100 Gal. & Chic R.	66
20 Bk of Commerce	159¾	100 do	65¾
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	94½	100 do	b10 65¾
50 N.Y. Central R.	76¾	200 do	b30 66
812 do	76¾	400 do	65¾
700 do	76	50 do	s10 65¾
100 do	s30 76	50 do	s30 65¾
100 do	s1w 76½	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	19¾
50 do	s15 76	100 do	19¾
400 do	b60 76¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 63½
50 do	b30 76¾	350 do	63½
310 do	b60 76¾	300 do	b60 63¾
50 do	s40 76	350 do	b30 63¾
50 do	s4w 76	300 do	b20 63¾
6s Hud. Riv. Railroad	41¾	50 do	s30. s7 63¾
150 do	41¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Louisiana S. 6s.	96	50 Cum. Coal. Pid	13
1,250 Indiana S. 5's	61	50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	77
5,000 L. R. 2d M. B.	105	Erie Railroad	8¾
1,000 Goshen Br. Bs.	56¾	100 Hudson R. R.	41¾
1 000 do	57	250 Mich. Cent. R.	89¼
150 N. Y. Cent. R.	75¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17
100 do	b30 75¾	50 do	s60 17
100 do	s60 75¾	50 Panama Railroad.	129¾
550 do	75¾	100 do	b60 129¾
200 do	s30 75¾	50 do	129
100 do	s10 75¾	350 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 66
50 do	b60 75¾	100 do	65¾
100 do	s20 75¾	200 do	s10 65½
5 do	75¾	100 do	65½
50 do	b60 76½	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	63½

TUESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

Business reopened, after the Christmas recess, with an easier market for Money and Foreign Exchange. The supply of the former, on temporary employment, is reported quite free by both lender and borrower, the general rate being 6 ℘ cent. Discounts rule much the same as last week, 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum for very prime lists of indorsed paper, with exceptional cases at 6@6½ for short acceptances on favorite houses. The Exchange on London has dropped to 109¾@109½ ℘ cent. for standard Bankers', and 109@109¼ for Southern Bank bills, or bills with Southern Bank indorsement. This is the lowest point yet touched this season, and the decline has not induced any considerable business for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow. The main reason for this, however, is that yesterday's holiday interfered with the usual preparations for Wednesday's steamer. French bills are f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ for standard Bankers and f.5.20@f.5.18¾ for Southern. Exchange at New-Orleans on New-York has fallen to 99@99½ ℘ cent., which may induce some further remittances of Gold to that point, though we hear of nothing to-day. The parcels sent forward last week were in anticipation of the decline of sight bills to about 99 ℘ cent. The Customs to-day are $132,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $4,000. The disbursements were large—$351,000. Balance this afternoon $5,917,149.

The $3,000,000 Treasury Bills were awarded, to-day, at Washington, all except $125,000, to bear 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum interest. The bids in gross, at this rate, are reported at $5,625,000; the amounts awarded, therefore, will be about one-half the sums bid for by each party respectively. The $125,000 is awarded to bear 5¾ ℘ cent. ℘ annum interest. The negotiation is altogether the least favorable yet made by the Secretary of Treasury, the rate of interest being to the full measure of the authority of Congress on this point. We presume we shall receive, in the course of the evening, by telegraph, a complete list of the bids.

The Stock Exchange reopened at lower rates on the Share list this morning, though by no means at a general decline, as Panama, Reading, Pacific Mail and Hudson River were rather firmer than at the close on Saturday. The most prominent as well as the lowest dealings were in New-York Central, which, compared with Saturday, closed 1¼ ℘ cent. down—say 75¼ ℘ cent. against 76¼ ℘ cent. The transactions in the stock, for the day, were to the extent of about 5,000 shares—opening at 76¼, and closing, after the printed list, 75¼ bid, 75¾ asked. The market continues to be influenced by the dividend movement at Albany week before last, and the additional fall to-day is probably owing, in some degree, to the near approach of the meeting of the Legislature and the Message of Gov. MORGAN, when some foreshadowing of the views of the Republican majority in the State Councils on the question of reimposing tolls upon the Railways for the support of the Canals is looked for. We have not believed that central legislation on this subject ought to be consummated by any party, at this late day in Railway progress and overshadowing public usefulness over the Canals. The true commercial and internal trade policy of the State is against it. But we are not blind to the strong probability that the trade is to be made this Winter to buy extraneous aid for the Canals—although they have confessedly seen their best days, and certainly consummated their great office of developing the Western trade before the introduction of the rail—by taxing the other interest.

The Western Shares were weak to-day in Galena and Michigan Southern, steady in Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Toledo, and firm until near the close of business in Rock Island. Panama again advanced 2 ℘ cent. to 129½ ℘ cent., receding to 129@¾ at the close. Pacific Mail Shares steady at 77 ℘ cent. at the close. The rival line have not yet delivered the mails of Dec. 5. The *Ariel* brought dates from San Francisco to 29th November only. The *Northern Light* is to bring the regular mails, the day being the same as the independent mail by the *Baltic*. The State Stocks were rather firmer to-day, especially in Virginias and Missouris. Less business than usual done in Railway Bonds; prices generally steady.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	1,944,000	1 653.000	949,000	1,398.000	1,389 000
Ex. to G Brit'n	734,000	478.000	331 000	282.000	447,000
Ex. to France.	176,000	248.000	102.000	127,000	168.000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	84,000	113.000	77,000	87,000	119,000
Total Exports.	994.000	819.000	480.000	496.000	731,000
Stock on hand.	884,000	700,000	477,000	650,000	884,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports.	185.000	140.000	117.000	134.000	137,000
Ex. to G.Brit'n	73.000	43,000	18,000	45,000	32.000
Ex. to France.	11,000	19.000	22,000	11,000	12,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	8,000	28,000	17,000	22 000	11,000
Total Exports.	92,000	90,000	57.000	78 000	85,000

The following are the out-of-town Currency quotations of GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Disc't.		Disc't.
New-York State	3-10@—	New-Orleans	¼@½
New-England	1-5@—	Illinois, Wisconsin	
New Jersey	1-5@—	and Iowa	2½@—
Philadelphia	1-5@—	Ohio, Indiana and	
Interior Pennsylva.	⅜@¾	Kentucky	¾@1
Baltimore	⅜@¾	Missouri	1¾@—
Maryland	⅜@¾	Free Indiana	1¾@—
Virginia	¾@1	Tennessee	1½@—
North Carolina	1¾@—	Michigan	1 @—
S. Carolina & Ga.	½@—	Canada	¾@—
Mobile, Ala	¾@1		

The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. payable on the 3d of January. The People's Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. payable Jan. 4. The Manhattan Gas Light Company 5 ℘ cent. payable on demand.

A call for a meeting of the First Mortgage Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, appears in our advertising columns.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad during the third week in December, were $19,386, against $15,918 same week last year. The Coupons of this Company, due 1st of January, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

The following is the latest return from the Banks of New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	SPECIE. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Citizens' Bank	$5,689 450	$5,628,859	$1 028,822	$1 052 800
Canal Bank	1,984 053	2,238,506	1,366,117	1,172,032
Louisiana	4,360 531	4,260,954	1,792 079	1,696 236
Louisiana State	5,568,975	5,515,472	2,622 063	2,676,548
Mec. & Traders	1 281.733	1,315 99[illegible]	423 781	677 289
Bank of N. O.	1,751.580	1,692,205	613,980	573,565
Southern Bk	195.483	181,712	195 640	260,453
Union Bank	1,773.077	1,730,37[illegible]	559 405	412,514
Merchants' Bk	756,898	655,11[illegible]	25[illegible],807	177,265
Crescent City	1,116,695	1,033 31	294,519	273,936
Bk. of America	1,118,807	1,123.04	580 202	460,218
Total	25,578,691	25,381,59[illegible]	11,813,740	11,578,016
	Increase	$197,100	Increase	$235,724

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Citizens' Bank	$3,787.375	$3,576,485	$4,750,789	$4,834,129
Canal Bank	1,073,825	1,096,785	1,347,948	1,285,782
Louisiana	697,294	687,759	4,344,359	3,870,506
Louisiana State	2 207,668	2,272,130	4,943,297	4,938 285
Mec. & Traders	406 245	402,355	965,385	1,181 600
Bank of N. O.	616.476	611,188	1,231,572	1,067,861
Southern Bk	293,720	300,485	421,273	537,592
Union Bank	554,045	539,380	1,258,460	1,122,362
Merchants' Bk.	450,148	446,488	557,144	385 519
Crescent City	279 655	281,575	431,946	349 428
Bk. of America	237,016	233,620	1,178,7[illegible]	1,066,987
Total	10.793,429	10,347,269	21.330,9[illegible]	23,659 971
	Increase	$346,220	Increase	$670,971

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Citizens' Bank	$1 668 342	$1,668,833	$383 778	$383,030
Canal Bank	986 228	893,439	251 045	249 918
Louisiana	730.411	520,296	492 392	536,891
Louisiana State	818 809	837,543	311,789	388 510
Mec. & Traders	1 546 681	1,478,074	21,176	42,070
Bank of N. O.	560,160	686,226	194,507	143,226
Southern Bk.	1,162 218	1,199,629		
Union Bank	184 050	205,583	146,494	105,551
Merchants' Bk	144.162	185,511	73 254	41,394
Crescent City	75,687	87,153	6,796	15 382
Bk. of America	23 428	23,300	36,714	24,987
Total	$8.932,973	$8,785,597	$1,917 875	$1,929,958
	Increase	$147,376	Decrease	$12,113

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 13,462 bls. Flour, 6,874 bush. Wheat, 18,012 bush. Corn, 446 bush. Rye, 2,318 bush. Oats, 600 bush. Malt, 4,288 pkgs. Provisions and 342 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of small lots of Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 31¼@$5 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day: 100 bags Maracaibo, at 12¾c., and 250 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 61,252 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 36,500 mats and 1,000 bags Java, 17,666 bags Rio and Santos, 4,836 bags Ceylon, 850 bags Laguayra, and 400 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO:

	Bags.
Dec. 24, New-Orleans	68,000
Dec. 24, Baltimore	23,000
Dec. 24, Philadelphia	6,000
Dec. 27, New-York	17,666
Grand Total	114,666

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	8¾
Middling	11⅛	11⅜	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely, but very firmly, for State and Western Flour. The demand is good, partly on speculation, at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to the principal holders. Hence the current movements are restricted. Sales have been reported of 6,300 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 35@$5 45, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 46@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 80, ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@	5 25
Extra State	5 35	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 55	@	7 25

Southern Flour is in more demand at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, yet steady sales have been confined to 300 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey, $3 95@$4 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bushels, including Milwaukee Club at $1 21, and inferior red Southern at $1 23 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed, and prices steadily favor buyers. We have heard of sales of 38,000 bushels, at 83c.@85c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, and 82c.@84c. for do. white do. and do, ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal at 88c.@90c. ℘ bushel. Barley is quiet at old figures. Oats are moderately sought after, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 45½c.@46½c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c., and Southern at 40c.@42½c., ℘ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 52c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $3 37½@$3 43¾ ℘ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,731 bbls. Estimated stock, at the close, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has attracted considerable attention at 44c.@45c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,316 bbls. Estimated stock, 6,000 bbls. Tar has been inactive at from $2 37½@$2 75 ℘ bbl. Week's receipts, 215 bbls. Estimated stock, 2,000 bbls. Resin has been in limited request, including common at $1 57½, from yard, and $1 60@$1 65 delivered; strained at $1 65@$1 70; No. 2 at $1 70@$1 80, ℘ 310 lbs.; low and medium No. 1 at $1 85@$2 5c.; and fine do. at $2 75@$3 75, ℘ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 3,068 bbls. Estimated stock of common Resin, 3,000 bbls. From the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval-Store Trade of New-York—Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports
Crude Turpentine—bbls	93,629	80,946
Spirits Turpentine—bbls	149,632	65,175
Resin	678,455	570,677
Tar	47,056	18,474

HAY—Sales to-day 300 bales North River, mainly at $1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in less request, and are quoted at from 11c.@18c. for inferior to very choice, ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been in limited demand, at previous quotations.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand to-day, at unaltered prices. The transactions in New-Bedford have been unimportant. The New-Bedford *Standard* states that "the stock of Oil and Bone held in this country on the 22d of the present month was as follows: 14,212 bbls. Sperm Oil; 92,375 bbls. Whale Oil, and 380,188 lbs. Whalebone. The stock in the country on the 1st of January, 1859, was: Sperm Oil 17,430 bbls.; Whale Oil, 82,191 bbls.; Whalebone, 459,000 lbs. Same time 1858—Sperm Oil, 33,307 bbls.; Whale Oil, 92,193 bbls.; Whalebone, 235,500 lbs."

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, 1859	89,667	190,617	1,873,900
Same time last year	80,160	186,496	1,500,400

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, including Mess at $16 06½@$16 25; at the close buyers were not disposed to pay over our lowest figures; and Prime at $11 62½@$11 77 ℘ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive at previous quotations. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales, to-day, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is quiet, yet is steady; sales, to-day, 300 bbls., at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@23c. for State; and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese sells at 8½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 25,000 pieces, including 6,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 64x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x68, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 5¾; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms; and 3,000 pieces, 52x56, 5¾c. per yard.

RICE—Small sales have been reported, at $3 50@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 2,650 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 170 bbls. at 26¾c.@27c., mainly at 26¾c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bales of Cotton, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d; 25 hhds. Tallow and 20 tons Hides, at 20s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d., and 200 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Bremen, 200 tons Measurement Goods, and 300 boxes Extract Logwood, on private terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms with bathroom attached; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located Hotel.

BOARD—WITH A ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENtleman on second floor; also, a room with grate on fourth floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, can be had in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely furnished suite of rooms, in a house owned by the occupant and having all the modern improvements; partial board if desired. Price, $5 per week. References exchanged. Address C, Box No. 130 *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE rooms, on the third floor, to let with board to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn; family private, without boarders; house newly furnished; rooms second story front; Ridgwood water, bath, gas, &c. Location No. 128 Bergen-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children, (girls,) aged 9 and 11, at a moderate price; breakfast and tea only for the gentleman. Address, stating terms, J. C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) with board. This is a pleasant location; rooms have all the modern improvements; large clothes-press, &c. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND RESPECTability can find an agreeable home at No 24 West 54th-st. Terms moderate. A private family.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Copartnership under the name or firm of LANE & ANNIN, for the manufacture and sale of Steam, Water and Gas Fittings for Iron Pipe, and the business connected therewith, and have taken the building No. 88 John-st corner of Gold-st. Their patterns of these articles, manufactured for the past two years by their Mr. ANNIN, and so well known by the Trade as "Austin's Patterns," are believed to be the best in market, and have lately been much improved upon.

ANTHONY LANE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859. JOSEPH ANNIN.

TO LET—The front lower store, basement and cellar, No. 88 John-st.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,
And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at reduced rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dogs, one the largest and handsomest in the City, 32 inches high across the back, jet black, weighs 140 lbs., 2½ years old, well trained; pointers and setters on trial; eight black and tan dogs; six black and tan pups; four sky terriers of the purest breed; fifteen Newfoundland pups of the largest stock in the City. all choicest breeds kept for stock. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds, no cure no charge. Gardner's mange cure, 37½ cents per bottle. Address Nos. 268 and 270 49th-st., near 10th av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, 8d, Horse Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 88 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE CHAMPION FARM MILL, with corn-sheller and cob-crusher, the most useful combination for farmers' use yet invented, can be seen in full operation daily at the National Agricultural Warehouse. TREDWELL AND PELL,
Owner of Patent Right, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM IT'S TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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BOWERY THEATRE—Santa Claus—A Colored Person—Yankee Tars.

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M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

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STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

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DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Message of the President was yesterday transmitted to Congress. In the Senate it was read; in the House, it was laid on the table until an organization shall be effected.

The Message opens with the annual felicitation upon the state of the nation; with a mild exhortation to the Northern and Southern sections of it to forbear further discussion of the Slavery issue, and to addict themselves to less perilous topics. In disregard of this salutary counsel, the President proceeds to rejoice over the Dred Scott decision; to exult in the adjustment of the territorial difficulty, and to regard all the material and possible questions in controversy as adjusted. Against the movement for the reopening of the Slave-trade, the President proceeds to utter grave instances and questionless arguments, against which the logic of Southern cupidity is hardly likely to prevail. The Chinese Treaties furnish the next topic of treatment, the information vouchsafed being essentially the same as that heretofore supplied by the newspapers. From the Chinese expedition we pass to the Paraguay mission, *apropos* to which the President indulges pardonable pride;—thence to our relations with Spain, where the tardiness of that Government in satisfying American claims is censured; the propriety of meeting the Amistad claim insisted upon; and the purchase of Cuba recommended. There is nothing new relative to Central American affairs. Into the history of the San Juan imbroglio we are led at length, the course of Gen. Harney, as a temporary measure, approved, and the results obtained by the negotiations of Gen. Scott treated as the solution of the immediate difficulty. The great point of the Message, however, is its dogmas touching Mexico. Upon Mexican relations the President expands all the resources of historical research and cogent argument; reviews the course of recent events in the Republic; points to continued and repeated outrages inflicted upon American citizens; and closes his really powerful statement of the case with the recommendation of a proportionate remedy. That is, that an American army, whether of the regular force or of volunteers, be sent into Mexico to place the Liberal Government in power at the Capital, and to maintain it there; an achievement that would result, the President judges, in the full indemnification of all reasonable American demands, in the protection of our population resident there, and in the restoration of that settled government, without which our intercourse with the country must remain as profitless as at present. To justify Congress in the assignment of the necessary powers, for this object, to the Executive, the President enters into an elaborate discussion of the constitutional objections heretofore urged against such delegations. The deficiencies in the resources of the Post-office Department prompt the suggestion of an immediate appropriation to pay the arrears due contractors, and some legislative provision for the election of members of a new Congress prior to any 4th of March, on which the old one expires, in order that it may always be in the power of the President to summon an extra session. The balance in the Treasury on July 1st, 1859, was $4,359,675 54. The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $20,618,865 85, of which $3,821,300 were on account of the loan and issue of treasury notes, and the balance from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The expenditures during the first quarter of the fiscal year, were $20,007,174 76, of which $4,664,366 76 were for interest on public debt. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters of the year are $40,995,558 23. The ascertained and estimated expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, are therefore $61,002,733 99, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury of $14,381,808 40. The estimated receipts during the fiscal year ending in 1861, (including the estimated balance,) are $80,606,808 40; estimated expenditures for same period, $66,714,928 79; estimated balance on June 30, 1861, $13,891,879 61, which will, however, be reduced by proposed appropriations to $3,530,196 61. In conclusion, the President recommends to the attention of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.

In the Senate, the Message was listened to, after the resistance of Republican Senators had been overcome; and then having got it fairly before the Chamber, the question as to what should be done with it remained for solution. Mr. Brown recommended it to be laid on the table; Mr. Clingman, that all action in regard to it should be postponed to Jan. 3; Mr. Bright, that the usual course be adopted—that the Message and documents be ordered to be printed; and that his motion to that effect lie over until after the holidays. The latter suggestion having been accepted, the Senate adjourned until Friday. The House having declined to hear the Message, heard Mr. Smith, of Virginia, in conclusion of his protracted and disconnected speech. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, then moved that a Speaker be elected for ten days, during which the appropriations for the Post-office Department might be passed. The Republicans opposed this measure; they were ready to elect a Speaker for the whole Session. A ballot for Speaker ensued, there being 208 members present, rendering 105 necessary to a choice. Sherman received 101, Mr. Scott (of California) 17, Mr. Houston 15, Messrs. Gilmer and Bocock, each, 14; Mr. Maclay 12, scattering, 35. The House adjourned.

The Secretary of War reports that while the authorized strength of the Army is 18,165, the number in July last was only 17,498; and 11,000 of that number were alone available for service in the field. Small as it is, the force has been required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles, and consequently it has been impossible to give ample security to citizens on our frontiers. In relation to the Indian depredations on our Southern and Mexican border, the Secretary hopes to make such alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition. Measures have already been taken to subdue the Comanches and Kiowas, and give protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New-Mexico. He recommends that provision be made for retiring disabled and infirm officers. The necessity for enlisting teamsters is urged, as is the enlistment of frontier citizens for frontier service, for six months' terms, the men to provide their own horses. He speaks favorably of the condition of the military academies, of the experiments in breech-loading guns, and of the use of camels for service in the interior. The whole cost of the Army is put down at $13,098,725 72, which he thinks may be considerably reduced. The condition of affairs in Utah is such that there is scarcely any necessity for troops there, and they will probably soon be withdrawn. The report concludes with a brief account of John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy enters largely into the achievements of the Paraguay Squadron, and into the new and extended arrangements for suppressing the African Slave-trade. Reference is made to the fact that a score of new steam vessels had been added to the navy since the accession of the present Administration; an augmentation which has called for a corresponding enlargement of the personal force—officers, pursers, and crews. Events at San Juan and at the mouth of the Pei-ho are touched upon; and the explorations of Lieut. Brooke among the Pacific Islands are spoken of with approval. A contract executed with the Chiriqui Improvement Company by the Department, is represented to be of great value. It concedes large areas of land on either side of the Isthmus, rights of transit, and the occupation of the necessary harbors, and the ownership of all coal found on the Company's territories. For this, $300,000 are to be paid, should Congress ratify the bargain. The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year were $14,559,267, the appropriations $14,509,354. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860, were $12,500,370; the appropriation, $10,464,709. For the year ending June 30, 1861, the estimates are $11,244,845.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior embodies a mass of information relative to the several Bureaus constituting that Department. The General Land Office presents this general synopsis of its business: During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 18,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,476; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 were approved to the several States entitled to them under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes The Indian Bureau states that the average annual expenditure on Indian account is $3,055,270, and that the funded capital of the annuities to be paid to the Indians is $21,472,423. There are 350,000 of the Aborigines within the limits of the Federal Union. The Commissioner of Pensions has 11,585 pensioners on his roll, calling for $1,034,915 in money. The necessary expenses which will be incurred for the census, will require the appropriation of at least $1,000,000. It is believed both wise and just to confine the purchase and distribution at the Agricultural Office to such varieties of plants, seeds, cuttings, etc., as have not already been introduced into the country. An appropriation to provide for permanent and convenient accommodations for the Courts of the United States in New-York in Burton's Theatre Building, Chambers-street, is recommended.

As was to be anticipated, the Report of Postmaster-General Holt dwells largely upon the financial embarrassments of the year, attributable to the failure of the usual appropriations. The amount of ascertained liabilities not met by the Department, but due to this neglect, is declared to be $4,296,000, while liabilities to the amount of $11,458,000 have been liquidated. The gross revenues of the year were $7,908,484. These, added to a balance on the books of the Auditor, and to unemployed appropriations, constitute a total of $12,168,390 available resources, against expenditures amounting to $11,558,139 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. For the fiscal year terminating on the same day, 1860, the Postmaster-General estimates the sum required to be $14,871,547; there having been already expended under special acts, $167,080 for different branches of the Pacific Mail service. The resources for the same period are estimated at $10,816,000, leaving, with a reserve of uncollected postages, a deficiency of $5,526,334. The total annual transportation of mails on the 30th of June last, was 83,308,402 miles, costing $9,498,757. The decrease in the length of routes from 1858, was 561 miles; the routes by rail, steamboat and coach having been largely increased, and those by minor facilities curtailed to the extent of 16,637 miles. The number of Post-offices is 28,539, an aggregate increase of 562 for the year. The Postmaster-General is pregnant with projects of reform. One of his plans contemplates the discouragement of the system of newspaper exchanges, by withdrawing the immunity from postage heretofore enjoyed by the Press; another the award of bids for transportation to parties contracting to furnish the utmost celerity, independently of the mode of carriage; another the final abandonment of the Tehuantepec isthmus as a mail route. In regard to the service between Portland and New-Orleans, further legislation is pronounced requisite. And that clause of the Act of June, 1858, which directs a preference to be given in the transportation of the European mails to an American steamer, even at the expense of three days' delay, is recommended for repeal. The document is extremely long, and heavily freighted with facts, figures and suggestions.

The *Northern Light*, bearing the California mails, arrived from Aspinwall last evening. The dates from the Isthmus are to the 20th. The British clipper-ship *Mataro*, laden with coal from Liverpool, had been burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Panama. The fire is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. On the 19th inst., Ex-President Mora, of Costa Rica, left Panama for Punta Arenas. His movements, upon his arrival at the latter port, were to be dependent upon circumstances.

The steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at New Orleans on Monday, after a four days' passage from Vera Cruz, brings no intelligence of striking interest. Teotitlan, in Oaxaca, had been captured by the Liberals; Marquez had been imprisoned on a charge of insubordination by Miramon; Degollado had arrived at Vera Cruz. A part of the guns and carbines which the Government ordered from New-York had arrived. The loss of the bark *Julia Dean*, from Havre for Vera Cruz, is announced. The crew only were saved.

The mission of Capt. Ewell into Sonora, though successful as far as the return of Col. Stone was concerned, was not without disagreeable incidents. In returning from Guaymas, a mule belonging to the captain's party was claimed by a citizen of Hermosillo, with heavy damages for the time during which he had been deprived of its services. Capt. Ewell was obliged to give heavy bonds not to leave the place before the damages were paid. He at once communicated with Capt. Porter, whose sloop-of-war lay before Guaymas, and who gave the Mexican authorities to understand that unless the party was at once released and sent securely into Arizona, he should bombard the town. After some delay, and preparations of the vessel to put the threat in execution, the demand was complied with, and Ewell and his party, including his mule, were put safely over the frontier.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* at Charleston, we have Havana advices to the 25th inst. Sugar was quiet.

The *Karnak*, from Nassau Dec. 23, reports the loss of the American ship *Margaret*, on the Bahama Reefs, Dec. 18. The crew, passengers and a large portion of the cargo had been saved.

A dwelling house in Newark, where four families made their home, was destroyed by fire yesterday. All the inmates except a Mrs. Lyons escaped. She reached the front door of the building, but it is thought the fire and smoke so confused and stupefied her as to prevent her from opening it, and she perished in the flames. Her screams were heard throughout the neighborhood. A man and a woman have been arrested on suspicion of having been the authors of the catastrophe. The testimony which had been presented was almost conclusive against them.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution tendering to Hon. Wm. H. Seward the use of the Aldermen's Chamber in which to receive his friends on his arrival in this City. A donation of $4,423 65 was made to the Colored Orphan Asylum. A communication from the Comptroller recommending a further issue of $1,000,000 of Croton Water Stock was laid over. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in giving $1,500 to the Eastern Dispensary, and refused to concur in adding to the further appropriations for 1859, $20,000 for "Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department." The consideration of the Tax Levy of 1860 was made the special order for Friday at 2 P. M., to which time the Board adjourned. The Councilmen concurred in extending a welcome to Senator Seward, and adopted a resolution increasing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department to $3,000. Nothing was done by the Governors of the Almshouse, as there was no quorum in attendance. The Board of Supervisors made a further appropriation of $11,440 28 to provide for contingent county expenses for 1859. The bill of Charles W. Baker, for books and stationery furnished the Inspectors of Registry for the November election, amounting to $1,979 62, was reduced, in Committee, to $1,340 77, and it was directed that the latter amount be paid. The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported that the charges made by the same gentleman for printing the minutes and documents of the Board were much higher than estimates for the work which had been given by respectable firms, and presented a resolution directing that the Committee have the printing done hereafter on such terms as it may deem most economical. It was not adopted. The resolution in favor of increasing by $1,000 the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Surrogate, was lost by a tie vote. The Board appropriated $2,500 for fitting up the Court rooms of the First, Second and Third District Police Courts, in spite of the veto of the Mayor.

The National Health Association assembled at Cooper Institute last evening, some two hundred persons attending. Addresses were made by Dr. Gordon, Mrs. Page and Mr. J. C. Jackson, the President, all tending to show the deplorable state of the public health, and the necessity for a practical reform in our habits of eating, drinking, smoking, personal cleanliness and exercise.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday in New-York Central, which fell to 75½ ₱ cent. Panama was 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday. The general market dull at the close. Exchange on London fell to 109⅜@109½ standard bills, and 109@109¼ for Southern Bank signatures. Money easy to the Brokers at 6 ₱ cent.

The sales of cotton comprised 2,000 bales at steady rates. Flour and wheat were held with more firmness, but were inactive. Corn was depressed and lower. Provisions attracted less attention. Sugars were purchased to the extent of 2,650 hhds. at full prices. Coffee, rice, teas and molasses were lightly dealt in. Other branches of business presented no important alterations.

The President's Message.

The President's Message has at last made its appearance, and if it does not contain anything very remarkable in the way of comment on the past or revelations of the future, certainly is not open to very severe criticism. Mr. Buchanan takes up, of course, at the very outset, the story of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and has had the great good sense to treat it in the only way in which it was possible for him to deal with it without adding fuel to the fire already kindled—from the point of view of an "old public functionary, whose services commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful." The hottest partisan and the most "progressive" revolutionist may well listen to words of peace and conciliation from the lips of an octogenarian statesman, whose advice comes clothed with the solemn authority of age and experience. The President very properly deplores John Brown's raid as an isolated crime in itself, but dwells with perfect justice upon the fact that it derived most of its importance rather from the suspicions with which it filled the Southern mind with regard to Northern intentions touching Slavery, than from anything in the nature of the enterprise itself. He reminds the public, too, that however valuable the Union may be, if the feeling once gets abroad amongst any portion of its members that their remaining in it imperils their own lives and those of their wives and children, they will abandon it at once. This is perfectly true, and it well deserves the serious attention which should be secured to it at the North, by the gravity of a crisis which compels the Executive of the Union formally to allude to such a contingency, as even remotely possible.

It is no less true, of course, that a dissolution of the Union might well leave the South at least as little armed against a Northern crusade of Anti-Slavery as she now is, and even add the perils of an organized foreign war to the dangers which fanaticism may prepare within the bosom of the existing confederacy.

The President congratulates us "upon the final settlement of the question of Slavery in the Territories by the Dred Scott decision." If this settlement of that question were final indeed, the President's congratulations would be echoed by the whole country. But we fear that in pronouncing it to be so, he runs somewhat beyond the facts of the case. No settlement can be held to be final which is not satisfactory to a majority, at least, of the parties concerned. The Dred Scott decision is now the law of the land, and so far, a "settlement" of the questions involved; but Mr. Buchanan, as an "old public functionary," ought to have seen too much of political agitation in the United States, to suppose that it can always be suppressed even by a judgment of the highest court known to the law.

The Slave-trade itself, which the President next takes up and discourses upon at some length, furnishes a remarkable proof of the difficulty of "settling" anything, unless the moral sentiment of the community is enlisted in the work. He discusses at some length the constitutionality of the existing prohibitory acts, and entertains no doubt that they are perfectly constitutional, as well as perfectly proper; and he then goes on to argue against the traffic itself, upon the grounds of abstract morality. That a President of the United States should at this day find or think it necessary to defend such laws, and denounce the Slave-trade, is a signal proof of the difficulty of "settling" vexed questions. He pledges himself solemnly to employ all lawful means at his command for the suppression of the traffic, but passes over rather too lightly the refusal of Southern juries to convict persons guilty of engaging in it. There have not of late been many manifestations of public sentiment, at once more marked and more decidedly reprehensible than this.

The wisdom of the course pursued towards China has, in the President's opinion—and we may add in our own—been amply vindicated by recent events. We have preserved our neutrality, got our treaty signed and ratified, avoided the *ko-tow*, and are now reposing on our diplomatic laurels, while the French and English are preparing for the renewal of a bloody and costly war. This is, at least, one event of his Administration on which Mr. Buchanan may dwell with unmixed satisfaction.

The settlement of the dispute with Paraguay is next treated, but our readers are so familiar with the story that we need not repeat it. There is one circumstance mentioned by Mr. Buchanan which will, however, be new to most of the public,—namely, that the expenses of the expedition have been met by the ordinary naval appropriation, except $389,000 for the purchase of seven steamers, "which," says the Message, with charming *naiveté*, "are believed to be worth more than they cost." We hope so. It is not often that the same thing can be said of Government purchases.

Mr. Buchanan returns with unshaken constancy to his scheme for the purchase of Cuba, and says that his opinions on that subject remain unchanged. So do ours, and we have the melancholy satisfaction of feeling assured that the President will go out of office leaving his hopes as far from fulfillment as they were when he came in. Cuba will never be purchased, as long as the scheme is put forward by a political faction for the avowed purpose of extending and strengthening a system which is regarded by the majority of the Union with such intense hostility.

The story of the San Juan dispute is told in order, precisely as it occurred. Harney's version of the occurrences which led to his occupation of the island, is given at length—for the purpose, we suppose, of soothing that gallant officer's ruffled susceptibilities, or in vulgar parlance, of "letting him down easy." The British colonial version of it is for the same reason withheld, but of this slight Gen. Scott's satisfactory arrangement of the dispute leaves the English no good reason to complain.

The very important portion of the Message relating to Mexico, we have discussed in another column. The plea which follows it, for a grant to the President of power to commence hostilities against Mexico and other Spanish American States, for outrages committed on the persons and property of Americans, without previously consulting Congress, is one with which the public is familiar, and which, let us add, this Congress is, we think, not one whit more likely to entertain favorably than the last was. The objection still stands, that such a grant would place in the hands of a corrupt or ambitious man the power, not simply to exact redress for actual wrongs, but also to plunge the country into a serious contest, without the will or even the knowledge of the people—a contest, too, from which, once begun, the national pride and honor would forbid us to recede.

The failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill last year, and the embarrassment into which it threw the contractors, calls forth a recommendation that a bill be passed awarding them interest on the moneys due to them since that period. The construction of the Pacific Railroad is strongly urged on military grounds, and the message winds up with a lengthened financial statement.

On the whole, then, this State-paper must be pronounced a sensible document, with more of sober truth, and less of party sophistry, than such productions usually contain; and, considering the character of the times and the nature of the crisis at which it appears, singularly free from misrepresentations and clap-trap exaggerations. It does credit to the head and to the heart of its author; and in passing this eulogium upon it, we need hardly repress our anxious hope that his final Message to the nation may record, with equal calmness and with happier confidence, the lifting of the clouds which now sadden the political sky, and cast their shadows alike upon the President and the people.

The President and Mexico.

It is an agreeable surprise to find that our relations with Mexico form the most prominent feature in the President's Message, and it is a pleasure as well as a surprise for us, in recognizing this fact, to add that they are treated in a proper spirit, and with a just appreciation of their importance. The President's narrative of events attending the organization of the present Constitutional Government of Mexico, his sketch of the relative position of the two contending parties in that country, and his general account of the condition of the Mexican nationality, deserve the high praise of conciseness, clearness and correctness.

It is perfectly true that our Ministers in Mexico have been powerless to enforce respect for American interests in any part of the Republic, from either of the Governments claiming to have an existence, and, in the language of the Message, "the wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs, is derelict in its highest duties."

How efficiently to reach the party really at fault in Mexico, is, then, the point of practical statesmanship before us. And upon this point we still find it necessary for us to disagree with Mr. Buchanan. There can be no doubt that an armed interference by this Government in behalf of Mexican Liberalism some months ago, would have prevented much of the mischief which is now to be undone. But in the actual aspect of affairs, we are not prepared to support the President's request that Congress will pass a law authorizing him, under such conditions as the Legislature may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining "indemnity for the past and security for the future." We hold it to be the wiser course for Congress to ascertain what sort of a treaty has been made by Mr. McLane with the Constitutional Government of Juarez, before proceeding to such measures as this. If the McLane treaty is what we believe it to be, and if it becomes a law of the land, it is not at all probable that the Constitutional Government of Mexico will require the assistance of an army from the United States in order to obtain supreme power; or that any such army will be needed to mount guard over liberty in Mexico, and assist the Government in maintaining its own authority and protecting all lawful interests. Nor do our objections to the President's policy end here. The present Message contains one of the most objectionable features of its predecessor—namely, the proposition to take forcible possession of Sonora and Chihuahua—though this proposition is now somewhat more decorously stated. The President still urges the necessity of establishing at least one military post, as a means of preventing the hostile inroads of the Indians "from our side" which have almost depopulated a portion of the Mexican territory. The President and his Administration can hardly need to be told that "wild Indians and lawless rovers" do most abound in the vicinity of the United States military posts in that region;—that these military agencies only serve to create business for these lawless depredators, and are, in fact, worse than useless. If military posts are to be established anywhere in that part of the world, let them be placed some distance north of the Gila, where they will attract the marauding Indians and robbers from the white settlements. At present they attract and excite infinitely more mischief than they prevent.

Presidential.—The leading Democratic paper in Allegheny County, Penn.,—the *Mountain Echo*,—nominates Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency. The movement, however, is "held strictly subordinate to any great necessity which may arise for the renomination of Mr. Buchanan." We presume that trifling qualification will not in the least invalidate the nomination.

The Vice President's speech, which we published yesterday, will offer an excellent basis for discussing the wisdom of such a nomination. He had not made it when the *Echo* brought him forward as a candidate, though we presume it contains nothing which would incline that paper to change its views. We have very serious doubts, however, whether any man holding the views concerning Slavery and its extension, which that speech embodies, could receive the vote of Pennsylvania. The Southern Democracy will be very likely to accept his nomination as satisfactory to them, if offered by their Northern allies.

A Congressional Carnival.

The telegraph is almost as merciless a portrait painter as the daguerreotype. It catches men up in the full current of their thoughtless speech and behavior, stamps them instantly upon the printed record, and puts them before the critical eye of the public, "with all their imperfections on their heads," while their sayings and doings are yet fresh enough to excite interest and fix attention. The process has its disadvantages for individuals, but it ought to educe final good for all whom it affects, and we devoutly trust that this may be its operation upon the honorable gentlemen who represent the United States in Congress at Washington. They, or at least a goodly number of them, certainly need the discipline of just such a Dionysius ear as the Press, through the help of the lightning-line, has now become, to make them comprehend the simplest duties of decorum in the high station which they fill. For the presumption which once existed in favor of every member of Congress—that he must know not only his *propria quæ maribus*, but the rules of civilized good breeding in the intercourse of man with man and the decencies of legislative deportment—after being seriously compromised by the Congressional history of the last few years, has gone down utterly under the weight of the opening weeks of the present session.

The incidents which accompanied the adjournment of Monday in the House of Representatives would have disgraced an extemporized Legislature in an unorganized Western territory. The pandemonium of drunkenness, folly, violence and drivel, in which a long session of Congress has occasionally come to an end, might have been, and has indeed been, charitably accounted for as the work of midnight and the reaction from long-continued labors. On Monday, however, the members of the Representative body came together in the freshness of the morning, their session yet in the very earliest stage of its existence. They knew that the whole country was watching them with an undissembled earnestness of anxiety, believing, as the wisest and most thoughtful men of all parties do, that the very existence of the nation may well be jeopardied by the folly or reassured by the wisdom of the handful of American citizens deputed to discuss and decide upon the gravest issues of our public economy. And how did they behave? They began by postponing the decisive business of organization before them to the great question of a holiday for themselves. We are in the Christmas season, and our legislators, as one of their number expressed it, felt that they were bound to show "their reverence for the birth-day of the Saviour of the world," by adjourning the settlement of merely worldly affairs to another and less sacred season. This proposition was immediately taken up as an exquisite and very recondite joke, and a cross-fire of the liveliest and most elegant wit began.

Hon. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who had yielded the floor at first for the consideration of a resolution proposed by Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, claimed his right to go on with a speech he had prepared as soon as the said resolution had been offered, and said he had only yielded the floor for the purpose of "hearing what Mr. Moore had to say." Mr. Moore retorted that "all that he wanted Mr. Smith to hear was what he had to say," and this fine piece of humor brought down the intellectual House with "laughter." Mr. Smith accordingly went at his speech again, but soon interrupted its eloquent current to empty a tumbler of egg-nogg which somebody had brought to him, and as he tossed off the draught, wished a Merry Christmas to all the members. This evoked "great laughter." Thereupon, Mr. Kilgore sprang to his feet and asked if it "was in order for one gentleman to monopolize the egg-nogg." "Of course," replied Mr. Smith, "that is one of the constitutional privileges of my side of the House." This point of public law did not pass without demur, a member crying out, "I'd like to have some; I'm dry as thunder." An universal "Ha! ha!" welcomed this refined confession, and was rapidly intensified by Mr. Smith, who demonstrated his "constitutional privileges" by drinking another tumbler of the refreshing liquid. It now became a serious question whether these libations were "a private treat;" and a member moved that the adjournment which had been refused to Christmas be conceded to egg-nogg, that "all of us may take some." The "sense of the House," singularly enough, proved adverse to this proposition; and the sorrows of the Door-keepers were next brought forward.

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, wanted the House to adjourn. If negroes were allowed a week for holidays, he wanted to know if gentlemen were to be kept at hard labor all the time, and if they expected the Door-keepers to do the same?

Mr. Smith couldn't listen to this plea, "for if they adjourned, his (Smith's) speech would be hurt." The whole House now fell to badgering Mr. Smith, one gentleman thinking that if Mr. Smith would agree to go on for a week they couldn't have a more comical Christmas entertainment than to listen to him. Perhaps, as Mr. Smith had already set the House the fine example of retailing private conversations held twenty years ago with a political adversary, as a means of damaging the party to which that adversary belonged, the members expected from him a continuous stream of the like delightful *facetiæ*. Nevertheless, Mr. Smith's humorous revelations being potential and in the future, and Mr. Smith's egg-nogg being visibly present and of immediate apprehension, the egg-nogg carried the day, and the House finally adjourned in the midst of a tempest of "shouts and laughter" to spend Christmas in a "Christian and reverential spirit."

Now all this, no doubt, seemed on the spot, and to the persons engaged, a brilliant display of personal wit, hilariousness and good fellowship. It strikes us, on the contrary, and we incline to think it will strike some, at least, of the members of the House themselves when it comes back to them cooled off and clarified into types and ink, as a seriously discreditable episode in the history of a session more fraught with trouble and danger to the honor, the peace and the interests of the nation than any single session of Congress has ever before been. The people of the North and of the South alike, who have been assured by these junketing statesmen that we are drifting rapidly towards a revolutionary crisis, will probably be of the same opinion.

Cause and Effect.—Mr. Grow alleges that the *Herald* furnishes the Democratic Party with brains. Which of the two he intended to be most severe upon is not quite clear. The fact, however, may account for the extraordinary supply of that commodity with which the Democratic Party South seems just now to be supplied.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fire at Newark, N. J.—Loss of Life.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED INCENDIARIES.

Newark, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a dwelling-house in Coe's Court, in this city, occupied by four families, was destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped save one, a Mrs. Lyons, who reached the front door, but, becoming bewildered, could not open it. Her screams for help were heard all over the neighborhood, but before assistance could reach her, the entire building was in flames. Her body was found amid the ruins two hours afterwards. The unfortunate victim leaves four children.

Detective Officer Wambold arrested a man and a woman named Welsh, living in the basement, on suspicion of setting fire to the place. A Coroner's inquest is now in session, and the testimony is very strong against them.

From the Newark Advertiser of last evening.

After the building had burned down, Coroner Craven found the remains of Mrs. Lyon, and removed them to an outhouse. The extremities were burned off, and the whole remains were reduced to an almost shapeless mass of charred flesh. The body lay near the front of the building, where it had been prostrated when the floor above fell.

Welsh and his wife are of bad character, continually quarreling, and drunk most of the time. They have been arrested several times by the police. During quarrels with Mrs. Lyon, they had threatened to burn the building. They had been frequently complained of, and said when they left the alley others would be obliged to go with them, and they would make fun.

They had both been intoxicated during the whole of Sunday, and had had several quarrels. Mrs. Welsh had threatened that she would burn the shanty down over their heads. At about 1 o'clock she left the house, and went to her sister's in Academy-street.

Welsh, on his examination, said he and his wife had had a quarrel, and she left him. The first intelligence he had of the fire was when he woke up. Mrs. Welsh says her husband had badly abused her, and she left him at 1 A. M., and went to her sister's house in Academy-street. Catharine Welsh, his daughter, says the smoke awakened her, and she then woke her father, who was in a heavy sleep arising from drunkenness.

The suspicious circumstances connected with the case are the threats of Welsh and his wife to burn the place, the absence of Mrs. Welsh, the bad character of the parties, and Welsh's conduct at the fire, removing his furniture, &c., without alarming the other occupants of the house.

Welsh is a paver and worked on the streets. Lyon is a tailor and Fitzsimmons a carpenter.

One of the children of Lyon was also quite severely burned, but will probably recover.

The Coroner's inquest was still progressing at 3 P. M.

The Western Rivers.

STEAMBOAT BURNED AND BARGES SUNK—CASUALTY

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 26.

The steamer *Vixen*, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, was burned this morning. The loss on the cargo is $3,000, and on the boat $17,000. She was owned by Mr. McShearer, of Brownsville, Penn.

Geo. Mott, a school teacher, of Lynchburg, Va., was burned to death at Point Worthington, Miss., recently.

Two coal-boats, owned by Rupert & Smith, of Pittsburg, sunk on Thursday, and Joseph Lydick, of Pittsburgh, and John Baxter, of Jeffersonville, were drowned.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 25th inst.

Sugar was quiet and unchanged. The new crop was very backward.

Exchange on London was 15⅛@16⅛ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York and Boston, 3¼@4¼ ₱ cent.; on New-Orleans, 5⅛@6 ₱ cent.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The following is the weekly Bank Statement

Capital Stock	$34,181,700
Loans and Discounts	56,810,000
Specie	4,411,500
Due from other Banks	6,130,000
Due to other Banks	6,876,500
Deposits	17,159,000
Circulation	6,192,000

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Portland, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now fully due here, with Liverpool dates of the 14th inst. Weather clear and very cold.

The American Outward Bound.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *America* for Liverpool *via* Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday,) morning, but she will not sail until about noon.

The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad.

Logansport, Ind., Monday, Dec. 26.

The Toledo, Logansport, and Burlington Railroad Company completed their track on Saturday, and an excursion train left here for Peoria to-day.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Mailey's Station, Mo., Monday, Dec. 26.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 5th, arrived here at 11½ o'clock on Sunday morning. It will probably reach St. Louis to-night.

The news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Baltic*.

Burglary near Troy.

Troy, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The country residence of W. T. Burden, near this city, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of silver plate to the value of $1,400. A reward of $350 is offered.

Obituary.

Oswego, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Joel Turrill, an old and prominent citizen of this place, and Consul to the Sandwich Islands under Polk's Administration, died in this city last night.

Murder.

Boston, Tuesday, December 27.

Harriet Goodnow *alias* Freeborn, keeper of a brothel in Spring street, was choked to death last night by Charles H. Goodhue. He was arrested.

From New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 26.

Hyde & Goodrich's large jewelry store in Canal-street, was burned on Sunday. Loss $100,000.

The ship *Fanny Fern* has arrived from Havre, with the statue of Henry Clay.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Portland, Tuesday, Dec. 27—1 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now due here with Liverpool dates of the 14th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Flour very dull. Whisky 23c.@23½c. Hogs dull; sales of 1,500 at $5 75@$6 15; receipts since Saturday, 20,000. Provisions have declined. Mess Pork is offered freely at $16. Bulk Meats are ½c. lower; sales of 400,000 lbs. at 6c.@8c., deliverable in January and February. Lard 9¼c.@9½c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn at 80c. for old yellow, and 92c. for new. Whisky dull at 26c.@27½c.

Exchanges.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ₱ cent. premium.

Later from the Bahamas.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP MARGARET.

By the steamship *Karnak*, we have Nassau, N. P., dates to the 23d inst.

The American ship *Margaret*, of Portland, Henry A. Merryman, master, from New-Orleans, bound for Glasgow, with a cargo of 1,340 bales of cotton, was lost on little Bahama Bank on Sunday, the 18th inst

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Price, 75 cents.
Each part will be complete in itself and sold separately, or subscriptions will be received for the whole work, which will be completed in Ten Parts, to be issued as rapidly as the execution of the work will permit.
LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,
Publishers, Philadelphia.

The articles are illustrated by excellent lithographic drawings, and are treated with circumstantial minuteness. The mechanical execution is altogether superior, and reflects great credit upon the publishers. The work, when complete, will form a beautiful volume of at least 500 pages, the most valuable original contribution to the art and science of Surgery that has yet been made by an American Surgeon. Dr. CARNOCHAN has enjoyed rare opportunities at the State Emigrants' Hospital, of which he has now been Chief Surgeon for upward of eight years; and his ability as a brilliant and original operator is well known to the profession of this country and Europe. We bespeak for the work an attentive study.—*N. A. Medico-Chirurgical Review for July, 1858.*

For sale by H. BAILLIERE, No. 290 Broadway; S. S. & J. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 809 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
The fact that large numbers of the purchasers of tickets to the Merry Christmas entertainment given by Plymouth Sabbath School, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, were prevented from even entering the house by the throng of those who had no tickets, and who could not be restrained from crowding through the doors, has induced the officers of the school to arrange for a repetition of the entertainment.
This entertainment consists of a dozen or more tableaux illustrative of Scriptural subjects, among which are The Finding of Moses; Samuel before Eli; David playing before Saul; The Shepherds on the Lawn, and Paul before Agrippa, and an equal number of instructively moral and amusing tableaux, such as The Match Girl; Seasonable Visitors; Washington's Dream; The Five Senses, and Santa Claus' Visit; interspersed with recitations and singing of a Christmas Carol, and other appropriate music.
Tickets for adults 25 cents; for children 10 cents. To be had only at Matthew's piano store, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Thursday evening. The proceeds will be added to the Sabbath School Home Missionary Fund.
Doors open at 5½ o'clock; entertainments to commence at 6 o'clock.
☞ Tickets purchased for Monday evening will be good on this occasion, and those who hold them will be admitted at any time after 5 o'clock—half an hour before the doors are opened to the public.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER PLATED WARE,
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS.
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Coffee and Tea Urns from	$5 to $25	Casters from	$3 to $12
Tea Sets from	7 to 40	Cake Baskets	4 to 8
Salvers	4 to 50	Pitchers	5 to 15

Also, Children's Cups in great variety, Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Adams Express Company have made such arrangements that
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.
All parcels should be carefully packed, and plainly marked with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.
When delivery is desired on a particular date, it should be noted on the package.
Expresses leave our office daily, as follows, for the South and West:
9 A. M. and 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5 and 5½ P. M.
Inland Expresses for all parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts close at 9½ and 11½ A. M., and 2½ and 3½ P. M.
For further information, please apply to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway, or at the branch office, No. 287 Canal-st. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING.—The original and genuine article for sale by
E. B. DURKEE & CO., No. 161 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AS IT IS.—NED BUNTLINE IS out again in the NEW-YORK MERCURY with a "New Mystery of New-York," entitled "ELFRIDA, THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER." As this is the first great local tale written by that famous author since he published his celebrated "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," the excitement among the people is intense. It has been well observed that there is a SKELETON IN EVERY CLOSET, and the author of "Elfrida" opens the closet doors and shows the skeletons to the World. The NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing the opening chapters of this new tale of the Empire City, is ready to-day at all the News dépôts.

THE EMPIRE CITY AND THE SEA!—THIS new and beautiful Tale of New-York City and the Sea, "ELFRIDA; The Red Rover's Daughter; A New Mystery of New-York," by NED BUNTLINE, commenced in the NEW-YORK MERCURY for Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860, which is now for sale by all News Agents. Where is the writer who knows so thoroughly the "mysteries and miseries" of the great City as Ned Buntline, or whose pen can so powerfully and feelingly delineate them? And who else can pilot an American clipper so dashingly through the perils of the stormy ocean, as our sailor author? This powerful story, more powerfully dramatic than Dickens' "Tale of the Two Cities," is a complete LIFTING OF THE VEIL from many of the curious and deeply interesting episodes which belong to the history of a metropolis like ours, but of which the casual observer sees and hears nothing.

THE SCENES IN ELFRIDA, THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER, are laid both on SEA AND LAND, and the Proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY anticipate for it a popularity never heretofore achieved by any Story of Metropolitan life published in this country. THE ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY will stamp indelibly upon the minds of all who read the tale its most startling incidents; and the publishers feel assured that as a triumph of LITERARY GENIUS, embellished with rare GEMS OF PICTORIAL ART, "ELFRIDA; THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER," will be the GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR in the department of literature to which it belongs. ELFRIDA; THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER, (a companion to the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York,") by NED BUNTLINE, is now ready in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for January 7, 1860. THE MERCURY is the largest, cheapest and best of the family papers. Order your newspaper carrier to leave it regularly at your house.

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DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.

BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,
HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,
until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT
CLOAKS AND FURS,
at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.

As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
19th December, 1859. GEORGE BULPIN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 26.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 26,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AQUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
HIS BRIDAL SETS,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM, 291
Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Are now offering to the retail trade:

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75 to $30 00
French Brocatel, per set	25 00 to 85 00
German Brocatel, per set	40 00 to 50 00
Reps and Lastings	20 00 to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00 to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00 to 45 00
English Damask	10 00 to 15 00

Including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 26,
200 Dresses English Prints, Fast Colors,
$1 PER DRESS.
3,000 Dresses New Delaines French Patterns,
$2 PER DRESS.
200 Pieces Plaid and Bayadere English Challies,
20 cents per yard.
250 Pieces all wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and designs,
2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
Also,
250 Pieces 6-4 Paris quality French Merinoes,
at 60 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Bayadere Silks, very heavy,
at 68 cts. per yard.
With a vast variety of other Dress Goods equally cheap

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS,
Brussels Point Lace SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
SCARFS, SETS, COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
&c., &c.
Extra Rich Embroidered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS trimmed with Point Lace, &c.
7 flounced SILK ROBES, entirely new.
7 do. Tarleton and Tulle do. for Evening.
2 cases Pompadour SILKS, the first received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
No. 551 Broadway, until the 31st inst.

English and American De Laines	12½ cents.
English and American Calicoes	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Foil De Chevres	25 cents.
Silk Alencias	19 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents worth	37½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1¼ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Valencias, reduced	25 per cent.
Rich Black Silks	$1.

Embroideries, Veils, &c., equally cheap. 200 pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 cents, previously sold at $1.
Observe—
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 37½c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4. Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. LYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS. 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY. 291
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED "GARIBALDI"
COLLARS and CUFFS and COLLARS and CUFFS to match,
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES,
MEDALLION INSERTION and VALENCIENNES COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match,
All very pretty and appropriate for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Just received, per Vanderbilt.
Will be opened on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

Point Sets,	Lace Flounces,
Point Capes,	Lace Veils,
Point Handkerchiefs,	Lace Capes,
Point Barbes,	Lace Coiffures.

All of which will be sold at a small advance.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
A. T. STEWART & CO.
1,600 embroidered collars, 25 cents each.
700 embroidered collars, at 37½ cents each.
300 embroidered collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
Rich embroidered sets, at $1 75, and upwards.

DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer, THIS WEEK,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Reduced from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S.
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 10 cents per yard.
Also,
800 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN NEW DESIGNS.
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS.
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, THIS WEEK,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE $1.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
TWO CASES
REAL FRENCH MERINO,
Only 75 cents per yard,
A Dress of which would be
A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
Also, new designs of
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT VERY REDUCED RATES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS FOR $5.
SUPER-BLACK BEAVER " " 10.
Also, FULL ASSORTMENT AT HIGHER PRICES.
ALL WOOL MAGIC SHAWL, REDUCED to $5.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A case of Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, price $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.
An invoice do., $4 25, worth $5 50.
A case af ladies' hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 worth $3 50.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES,
AT BEEKMAN & CO.'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Consisting in part of Collars, Sets, Hdkfs, Sleeves, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
Just opened, rich Medallion Lace Sets.

301. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 301.
RICH
DRESS SILKS,
AND OTHER RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
RICH SILKS IN DRESS PATTERNS,
From $8 to $15.
RICH SILK ROBES, two flounces,
From $20 to $25.
RICH SILK ROBES, three flounces,
At $16 50.
RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
At 58. 6d per yard
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES (all wool)
At 44 cents per yard.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINE, chintz colors,
At 1s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

310 CANAL-STREET, 310
OPPOSITE MERCER-STREET.
LADIES' SKATING COATS,
LADIES' SKATING COATS
LADIES' SKATING COATS.
STYLISH, WARM AND CHEAP.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA,
AND BALL, BALL, BALL,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
AT
J. J. BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st.,
opposite Mercer st.

USEFUL, ELEGANT, AND VALUABLE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 AND 513 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES.
LADIES' FURS.
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE,
SETS OF ERMINE,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
SLEIGH ROBES.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' FANCY CAPS,
FULL SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
BOYS' LEGGINS.
GENTS' HATS and CAPS.
BOYS' and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS,
Will sell for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
$100,000 worth of
Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries,
At such prices as must command an
Immediate sale.
Real Point Lace Collars,
Real Point Lace Sets, from $13 and upwards.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 and upwards.
Insertion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Insertion Lace Handkerchiefs, $5 and upwards.
2,000 Paris Embro'dered handkerchiefs (entirely new style.)
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets (half the usual prices.)
Thread Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $2.
Together with a choice selection of Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.
We defy competition.

387 M. H. LICHTENSTEIN 387
Having abandoned the idea of removal, has just purchased a
VERY LARGE STOCK
OF
RICH RIBBONS AND DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
Which will be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
Ladies desirous of purchasing
RICH RIBBONS AND DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Cannot do better than select from the
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
Which he submits to their taste and appreciation.
387 M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway. 387

JAMES A. HEARN
Has a superb stock of
CLOAKS, SACQUES,
And the new PELISSES.
The best quality and most fashionable materials are used, and the styles suited to the present taste.
Ladies can be fitted for the different styles in an efficient manner.
Also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for
SPRING GOODS.
I am now determined to undersell
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
I have now marked
DOWN MY ENTIRE STOCK
25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The ladies' attention is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
8-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
POMPADOUR BROCHE SILKS.
FLEUR MARGUERITE.
The first imported and intended for Holliday Presents,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) C. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Ballet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC,
Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned
PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS,
At No. 626 Broadway,
PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANO-FORTE !—A SUPERB 7¼-OCTAVE, double round corners elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and overstrung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons unusually low.
J. W. NEWSON, late J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 346 Broome st., two doors west of Bowery.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $125. One "Chickering" at $125. T. R. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 429 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new for $170 and $185; one do. at $145; one melodeon at $50. COUENHOVEN'S Music Store No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTE.—A FIRST-RATE 7¼-OCTAVE pearl-keyed piano will be sold very low for cash, and a satisfactory guarantee given.
S. M. AMBLER, No. 91 Walker-st.

SINGER WANTED—FOR SUNDAY EVENINGS; a person of pleasant voice, familiar with ordinary church music, and with sufficient self confidence to lead simple congregational singing. Address, with terms, B. C. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.
JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.
CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.
Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.
Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.
Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.
The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 630 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Headpins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

FLOWERS.
BASKETS AND BOUQUETS of the choicest flowers made to order, at WM. WILSON'S, No. 43 West 14th st
W. W. has received first prizes for arranging the above.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 50 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 18 cents. No. 682 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPES and stereoscopic views, microscopes, drawing instruments, gold, silver and steel spectacles, opera glasses, magnetic machines, &c., &c., at low prices, at HUNTER'S, No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
In consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager.
No. 54 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Genuine mink victorine, muff and cuffs at $11.
Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $16.
AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO.'S
WAREHOUSE, NO. 54 BROADWAY.
Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $40.
French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
And all other kind of furs at 50 per cent. less than at any hat or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway
MARK J. KING, Director.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden-lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c., made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FURS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at SAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

MME. DEMOREST'S SKIRTS.—PATENT applied for; important and almost indispensable improvement in LADIES' SKIRTS, made without clasping, sewing, weaving or glueing; no cutting of the tapes, ripping, or slipping on the springs, and cannot get out of order. Both cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best. Call and examine Mme DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK SKIRT EMPORIUM, No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 244 Grand-st.; and No. 119 8th av.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 60c. per pound; No. 16, 52c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 7 Day-st.

BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as

RUSSIAN SABLE,	HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,	MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN,	FITCH MARTEN,

CLOAKS,
CAPES,
HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.
Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE ADJOURNED SALE OF 547 LOTS, extending from 211th-st. to 216th-st., and fronting on Broadway and the Harlem River, part of the Dyckman estate, will be held at the Merchants' Exchange,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
At 12 o'clock,
by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for
TEN YEARS.
N. B.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather before the day previously selected for the sale, and in order to afford more time to view this beautifully located property, the sale has been adjourned to and fixed for
THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
when it will positively TAKE PLACE,
AND BE MADE
WITHOUT RESERVE.
For maps and particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of
FINE BRONZES,
SUPERB PARIAN WARE,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
ELEGANT CHINA VASES,
BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of elegant Paris Fancy Goods, to be sold without reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY FURS.
BUTLER, SHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., a large assortment of
LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
comprising the best and finest goods offered this season, viz.: Hudson-Bay sable, real mink, real fitch, stone marten, &c., in capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c.
Also, gentlemen's furs in great variety, together with a splendid assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.
The whole having been manufactured this season expressly for the best class of City retail trade. Catalogues now ready.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.
PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 270 Greenwich-st., by order of A. ROGERS, Esq., Assignee, the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of hats, caps, furs, trunks, &c.; also the counters and fixtures.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
FINE OLD WINES CIGARS, BRANDIES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
CLOSING SALE OF OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—The entire balance of the stock of an importing house will be offered, and positively sold without reserve as above. The stock is well worthy of attention, and has been largely duplicated since our last sale. The owners now desire us to close off the entire stock peremptorily, viz.: Cozzens' golden sherry, arambura do., victoria and comet brown do., amontillado virgin, C. & B.) Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Vino di Jerez, Sandeman, Foster & Co.'s port, imperial cabinet and Mumm's champagne, silvery, mousseux do., claret, 1848, fine ault brandy, 1802, the balance only; old "Stevens'" brandy, pale and dark yacht club, do. jockey club, pale and dark, genuine Hennessey London dock brandy, P. H. Goddard's do., old Jamaica and Antigua rum, Schiedam gin, London gin, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors' brandy, Lindenbaum's green turtle soup in 2-pound cans, hermetically sealed.
Also, the balance of fine Havana cigars which have given good satisfaction to buyers at our previous sales. Having received many duplicate orders for the same, we shall now close out the remainder, consisting of genuine mullatta, londres do., union, America, millar, communes, maria, regalia, mediaures, el paez, londres, la germania londres, regalia, and many other favorite brands. These goods are warranted genuine imported Havana, and mostly in tenth boxes, and are positively fine goods.
This is our last sale this season, and is a very good opportunity for parties desiring standard goods for private use, at a moderate cost. Positively no other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Consignees direct, and to be sold without reserve, being one of the largest and finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City, and particularly adapted for Holiday Presents, consisting of elegant diamond work, coral, garnet, carbuncle, turquoise Florentine and Roman mosaic, lavas, cameos, enamels and other precious stones in bracelets, necklaces, brooches, ear-rings, studs, buttons, &c., in fact every variety, all of the most modern, desirable and latest designs and costly descriptions. Also an elegant assortment of all gold work in various forms, as chatelaine, chains, &c.
Also a splendid assortment of diamonds, inlaid and enameled watches for ladies, of the finest description, just received from the best European makers; all of which will be sold positively without reserve, offering an unusual opportunity to purchasers, as every article is guaranteed by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition on the morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th st., containing a very fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and will be sold without any reserve, as the house is now let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs, most expensively carved; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, choice Brussels carpets, &c., together with a large assortment of French china and common crockery, glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, en suite, basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 525 Broadway, corner Spring st.:
Beautiful statuary and fancy goods, suitable for the Holidays, consisting of carved statuary: "The Saviour," by Timerani; "The Teaching Mother," by Baratta; "Beculapius," "Angel of Prayer," "The Shepherdess," "Fisherman's Daughter," together with about thirty other beautiful subjects.
Plated vases, tea sets, tête-à-tête sets, Bohemian glass ware, Canton and Japan ware, lacquered ware, vases, work-boxes, backgammon boards, real bronzes, groups and figures, vases five feet high, urns, tazzas, Roman Bardiglio, vases, &c.
The above goods are now on exhibition and will be sold at very reasonable prices before and after the sale, at private sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, watches, chains, finger and ear rings, bracelets, brooches, shirt studs and sleeve buttons, all of which are warranted as represented on catalogue.
ALSO,
At 1 o'clock, a general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, extension tables, bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF CHAMPAGNE WINE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 baskets Champagne wine, (Pic-nic,) Empress Eugenie brand; each basket is said to contain eight bottles (pints) wine, four glasses, and one champagne knife; also, 200 baskets Champagne wine, (Pic-nic,) each basket said to contain four quart bottles; also, 200 baskets (one dozen each) of various brands of superior

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS OF California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds. Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York fifty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited by the State in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years; notice is hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.

By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.} New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,} COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 256, passed May 2, 1834, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860, amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, that the said Stock will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 31 day of January, 1860, at which time the interest thereon will cease.

Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 127, passed March 29, 1848, which became due and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation thereof as above, and interest thereon will cease on said third day of January 1860.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,} Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500 and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the foregoing exprires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGE, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,} NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1859, one half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER R. of 14th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,} October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted upon for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,} NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.} November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.

GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATES 6 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date,

G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

A SELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Tuesday next, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January inst. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. The coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000. First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. OFFICE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan 1, 1860.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,} TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 8½ Per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY,} BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 27, 1859.

$50,000 BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due 1st of January, 1860, and all Coupons falling due at the same time, will be paid on and after 3d January, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in Bridgeport, at the option of the holders.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,} Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.} No. 66 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,} NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.} No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1 60, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Dec. 29 at 12 M.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 M.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 12 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M. White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M. Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M. Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:20 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and therefore, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River, for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,} NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. SOWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Nor hern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Ex ra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 12, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 6 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 6 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M.; 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:40 and 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.

HEADS.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE USEFUL COMBINED.—The Phrenological Busts, designed especially for learners, showing the exact location of all the organs of the brain fully developed. Would make an appropriate and acceptable present to any family, at a trifling cost. May be had at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steam ship

BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATS MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $65.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, CANADA, Capt. Lang, AMERICA, Capt. Millar, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch, SCOTIA (now building).

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP of Columbia, cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	24 00	To Columbia, S. C	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00

For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER.

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH, will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals.....$7 50

These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.

Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.

The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOWLE & Co., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE. MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, CATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. SATTELEE, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on Jan. 6 Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent, Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY, JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY. Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.

HENRY WELLS, JOHN BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM G. FARGO, JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, ALEX. HOLLAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS. When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES. NEW IMPROVEMENT. WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer, No. 156 Wooster-st., Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York. A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES. I. P. MORRIS & CO., No. 135 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz, one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 32 in bore and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 56-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York at 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF SENATOR SEWARD.—The friends of Senator SEWARD, who is expected to arrive by the *Arago*, now about due at this port, have nearly perfected their arrangements to give him a public reception. It is not their intention to charter a steamer to meet the *Arago* in the Lower Bay, as was at first proposed, since the steamer is as likely to arrive at night as in the day-time. It has been arranged, therefore, that delegates from the Old and Young Men's Republican General Committees shall wait upon him in a body, at the Astor House, upon the evening following his arrival, and there tender him a fitting welcome.

SKATING ON THE CENTRAL PARK SERPENTINE.—The skating pond has been cleaned, and as the Croton Board refused to allow water to be taken from the Reservoir for flooding it, enough has been obtained by the laborious process of pumping to make a new coat of ice, so that if the weather should continue cold during the night, better skating may be expected to-morrow than has been enjoyed before this year.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—A company of about fifty children left the City, yesterday afternoon, from the Children's Aid Society. They were under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. A number of boys from the Newsboys' Lodging-House accompanied this party, desirous of settling down as farmers' boys in the West. The destination of the expedition. They all had new and warm clothes, and were a very respectable and happy company.

LECTURE ON PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.—AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq., delivered, last evening, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, a lecture upon "Planning for the Future." The lecture was a simple, earnest plea against the negligence of modern days, and in favor of prudence. It was listened to with close attention.

A MODIFICATION.—Mr. THOMAS R. DE FOE, of No. 60 West Thirteenth-street, desires us to state that the woman who stole the clothing from his house was not a dressmaker in the employ of the family, as was stated in the Police Reports yesterday.

Fires.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO CHILDREN.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the attic rooms of the building No. 531 Canal-street. The fire originated in the bedroom of the daughter of F. P. HUNT, who occupied a portion of the upper part of the building as a dwelling, and also kept a second-hand furniture-store on the first floor. THOMAS MURPHY, with his wife and four children, occupied a part of the building, and Mr. MURPHY, at the first alarm, took the two youngest children and ran into the street, expecting that the two eldest children, one a girl of 6 years of age and the other a boy 4 years of age, would follow. On reaching the street, Mr. M. missed the children, and on making the fact known, JOHN BURNS, HENRY WEBB and ANDREW NESBITT, of Engine Company No. 16, and Policeman BOYLE, of the Fifth Precinct, rushed into the building, and rescued both of the missing ones. They were found lying on the floor insensible, and were resuscitated at a drug-store near by. Mrs. MURPHY was not at home when the fire was discovered. Mr. STILLWAGGON, L. FINN and PATRICK HARRINGTON, who occupied a portion of the building, sustained a loss on furniture of about $400, on which there is no insurance. Mr. HUNT's loss is about $200, not insured. The first and second floor of No. 529 Canal-street, occupied as a boot and shoe store by PATRICK MCNAMARA, were damaged to the extent of $150 by fire and water. The building, No. 531, is owned by ROBERT J. BROWN. It is damaged to the extent of $600, and is insured. The fire was caused, no doubt, by the carelessness of one of Mr. HUNT's daughters, who had a lighted candle in the room where the fire originated.

IN A CLOTHING STORE.

Yesterday noon a fire occurred in the clothing store of Mr. TAYLOR, No. 443 Canal-street. The Police of the Eighth Precinct extinguished the flames. Loss about $100, and insured.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY EXTENDED TO HON. WM. H. SEWARD—FURTHER ISSUE OF CROTON WATER STOCK PROPOSED—THE ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION OF $20,000 FOR PRINTING NOT AUTHORIZED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman PECK offered a resolution authorizing James W. Oliver to run three stages from he corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue to the Central Park Skating Pond, at a rate of fare not to exceed five cents.

Alderman STARR doubted the power of the Common Council to grant the privilege. Anybody had a right to drive through the Central Park with any kind of vehicle and to carry as many with him as he pleased.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Alderman LINES offered a resolution directing that the salary of the Deputy Comptroller be increased to $3,500 per annum from January 1, 1860.

A motion to refer it was lost, and it was laid over.

Alderman BRADY offered a preamble and resolution declaring that it was fitting and proper that on the arrival of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD in this City, its inhabitants, who constitute a large proportion of his constituents, should, through their representatives in the Common Council, evince their appreciation of his worth and public services, tendering him the use of the Aldermen's Chamber in which to receive his friends, and providing for the appointment of a Committee of three to carry the resolution into effect.

It was adopted without dissent, and Aldermen BRADY, TUOMEY and SMITH were appointed a Committee to carry it into effect.

The TAX LEVY was taken from the table and made the special order for Friday, at 2 P. M.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented resolutions in favor of appropriating $500 to procure a portrait of Mayor TIEMANN, and $1,000 to procure a portrait of EX-GOVERNOR KING, to be placed in the Governor's Room. They were laid over; so was a resolution from the same Committee, directing that the inscription "Fort George" be substituted for "Buena Vista" on the Worth monument.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, urging the Board to take measures for renumbering the streets and avenues. It was referred.

A communication from a butcher in Washington market, inviting the members of the Board to examine his stock, and intimating that it would enlarge their ideas of the mighty productions of this country, called Alderman PECK to his feet. He wanted to know how that paper came on the President's desk.

The President replied that it was sent to the Board like any other paper.

Alderman PECK deemed it an insult to the dignity of the Board. He moved that it be sent back to the writer.

Alderman STARR, BRADY and MCSPEDON saw no reason why this invitation should not be received, as well as invitations to attend theatres and balls. The Board refused to send it back, refused to lay it on the table, and finally accepted the invitation.

A communication was received from the Comptroller recommending a further issue of not more than $1,600,000 of Croton Water stock, so as to provide for the Croton Water Works extension. It was directed that it be printed in the minutes.

A donation of $4,423 65 to the Colored Orphan Asylum was authorized.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in making a donation of $1,500 to the Eastern Dispensary.

Alderman BRADLEY called up the communication from the Comptroller recommending further appropriations for City expenditures of the City Government for 1859.

The Board refused to concur with the Councilmen in adding $20,000 to those appropriations for "Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department," and the paper was sent back to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 2 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WELCOME TO SENATOR SEWARD.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred with the Board of Aldermen in tendering the hospitalities of the City to Senator SEWARD, on the occasion of his return from Europe. The Aldermen designated the Governor's Room for the purpose, but as that room is not in order, the Councilmen recommended the room of the Board of Aldermen.

The resolution to increase the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department to $3,000, was adopted.

A petition of Engine Company No. 7 for a new engine was granted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 2 P. M.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NO QUORUM.

When the time arrived at which the Board of Governors was to have met yesterday afternoon, there was not a quorum present, and, consequently, there was not any business done. The weekly report showed the number in the institutions, Dec. 24, to have been 7,883—an increase of two over the number remaining at the end of the previous week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1859—EXORBITANT BILLS FOR PRINTING—THE BOARD REFUSES TO INCREASE THE JUDGES' SALARIES—A VETO OVERRULED.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors were present at its meeting at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The Committee on annual taxes reported in favor of making the following additional appropriations for county expenditures for the year 1859:

Salaries—Court of Sessions	$352 31
Salaries—Police Courts	3,297 94
Salaries—Superior Court	6,450 00
Salaries—Surrogate's Office	500 03
Total	$11,419 28

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying Charles W. Baker, for books and stationery furnished the Inspectors of Registry for the November election, $1,340 77, was adopted. Mr. BAKER'S original bill was $1,079 62, which the Committee deemed exorbitant.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery presented a resolution directing that the minutes and documents of the Board of Supervisors be printed during 1860, on such terms as the Committee may deem most economical. The Committee called attention to the fact that the Board has paid Charles W. Baker $1,804 06, for printing the minutes and documents for the present year, and stated that three first-class printing establishments had given them estimates of the price for which they would do the same work, as follows: Baker & Godwin, $1,807; Wm. D. Roe & Co., $1,516 18; John A. Gray & Co. $1,408 48. The report was lost for want of a constitutional vote,—ayes 6, nays 8.

Supervisor BELL again offered a resolution providing for the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of this city and of the Surrogate of the County, from $5,000 to $6,000, to take effect from January 1, 1860. Supervisor BELL said he desired to be placed right on the record. He argued that if the law of 1858 was illegal it would be so decided by the Court of Appeals. He presented a paper in favor of the increase, signed by WM. M. EVARTS, WM. CURTIS NOYES, MESSRS. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, and other members of the bar.

Supervisor BAUNT said that if this resolution had been offered last July it would have been constitutional, but now it was clearly unconstitutional. He was surprised that such men as WM. CURTIS NOYES should sign such papers.

Supervisor KENNEDY has no more regard for the recommendation of the best lawyers in the city in matters of this kind than he had for a puff of wind. If the lawyers refused to sign such papers when called on, what would be their positions before the Courts? The best of them would sink into the merest office-practice. He did not believe in the elective system of choosing the Judiciary.

Supervisor VOORHIS offered an amendment to the resolution providing that it should take effect after the terms of office of the Judges now on the bench shall expire. It was lost.

The resolution was lost by a tie-vote, the six Republican members of the Board voting against it, and the Democratic members voting in the affirmative.

The Board adopted the resolution appropriating $2,500 to fit up the rooms of the First, Second and Third District Police Courts, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, transmitted to the Board in May last. The Mayor deemed that the City and not the County was chargeable with such expenses as was here authorized, and that the Common Council, not the Supervisors, was authorized to take cognizance of it.

It was directed that bills incurred by the Deputy-Superintendent of Police for contingent expenses on the day of the December election, amounting to $392 80, be paid.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 3 P. M.

National Health Convention.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE TO DISCUSS THE CAUSES OF NATIONAL SICKNESS.

About two hundred persons attended the session of the National Health Convention at Cooper Institute last evening.

Mr. JAMES C. JACKSON, who presided, opened the meeting with a general address, deprecating the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of a multitude of temples of religion, there is no temple reared in which the gospel of health is preached, and yet six-sevenths of our people are sick, ill, or ailing, and incapable of positively asserting that they are well. The doctor, just like the minister and the lawyer, is a necessity of the present state of society, and just so long as people will be sick, or wicked, or quarrelsome, doctors, ministers and lawyers would be needed. He believed there was no more need of a man's being sick than there was of his cutting his throat. Let men study the laws of their being, and observe them, and pefect health would be their reward. It costs more to die—the way people kill themselves in these days—than it does to live.

Dr. GORDON next addressed the meeting, taking for a text the statement that the average length of human life is decreasing in this City and in the United States, and our notorious unhealthiness as compared with other cities and other nations. The causes of this, he thought, were seen in our indigestible diet, our stimulating drinks, our overworking ourselves, the neglect of proper ablutions, the use of tobacco, and the unparalleled consumption of drugs.

Mrs. PAGE was the next speaker. Her address was mainly confined to a vigorous denunciation of the habit of using tobacco in any form. The effect of the practice upon the tobacco user, his family, his friends and society, was represented as most deleterious. She considered the health of the entire population of the City of New-York jeopardized by the use of tobacco. It was the curse of the City, dwarfing the children and enervating the men giving us a prospect of a race of puerile pigmies. She regarded the national thirst for intoxicating liquors as attributable to this cause, and made a fervent appeal to the mothers of America to do their best to strike at the root of the evil in the rising generation. To young ladies particularly she addressed a strong appeal to discountenance the use of the vile weed among the gentlemen of their acquaintance. The brunt of the battle against this monstrous evil she thought would have to be borne by the women.

Mr. JACKSON followed, in a brief address on the causes of ill health. He said the great object of the Convention was to lead people to think on the subject, to realize the possibility of a state of health, and of appreciating its many benefits.

The sessions of the Convention will be continued at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and 7 o'clock this evening, when the discussion will be continued. The objects, as stated by the President, are to promote the discussion of the causes of disease, to point out the physiological errors and vices of the age, and to suggest the means of reform. The public is respectfully invited, free of charge.

Academy of Music.

MOZART'S "Don Giovanni" was played here last night to a good house, and in a satisfactory manner. The opera is usually murdered ruthlessly; its place on the regular programme being generally the last and saddest. On the present occasion the cast was very strong, and the leading artists, without exception, were excellent. The length of the opera, and the present fashion of playing it in three acts instead of five, make it a trying one for a mixed audience, and account for the coldness which, under the most favorable circumstances, always attends its representation. Last night the good public was not more than usually indifferent to all the dramatic points; the purely lyric ones were received with heartiness, and all the best pieces encored. Madame GAZZANIGA was an excellent *Donna Anna*, and instilled into that antiquated part a vast amount of modern dramatic meaning. Signor STIGELLI was admirable as *Ottavio*—better than any one we have had in the part; he is at all times a rare and faithful artist. AMODIO was an amusing *Leporello*, and Signor FERRI a passable *Don Giovanni*, although not to be compared with Signor GASSIER. The other parts were equally well sustained.

Of course, the principal attraction of the performance was the *Zerlina* of Miss PATTI. The difficulty of sustaining this *rôle* can only be estimated by the fact that it is entirely different to anything else in the repertoire of a prima-donna, and, therefore, a specialty. There are many first-class singers in the world who have utterly failed in this simple part, after gaining laurels in others that were infinitely more difficult in the technical sense of difficulty. Indeed, the good *Zerlinas* of the operatic stage are historical personages, who supply the literature of music with traditions. Miss PATTI will undoubtedly be added to the list. We were not prepared for a performance so thoroughly excellent, for the lady's efforts so far have indicated executive facility rather than simple sentiment. The three test pieces of the opera—"La ci Darem," "Batti, Batti," and "Verdral Carino"—were interpreted with delicious purity, and with an elegance of phrasing which is rarely heard. In every other respect the performance was a triumph; the little lady's youthful appearance being eminently provocative of the sentiment of appreciation which the innocent but coquettish character of *Zerlina* suggests. It was conceded by amateurs and critics that the performance was, in all essential respects, the best and most promising that we have yet had.

VERDI'S opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be played here to-night.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The first business of importance that came up for consideration was the report of the Railroad Committee, made one week ago, in favor of permitting the City Railroad Company to continue to charge the same rate of fare for passengers as heretofore charged. After a futile effort to postpone the consideration of the report, Alderman DAYTON presented a substitute, in effect that the Company be permitted to continue the same rate of fare as now charged, provided that the Railroad Company, before May 1, 1860, fully comply with the annexed schedule of roads to be built and extended, and shall immediately proceed to fulfill the conditions therein named, and that the same become null in case of non-compliance. The schedule mentioned is briefly as follows: The Company to increase their accommodations, viz.:

First—By running two-horse cars on all routes, and at such times as public convenience may require.

Second—To establish through lines of two-horse cars from Fulton Ferry, *via* Myrtle-avenue, to Broadway, and run the same as often as public convenience shall require.

[This was amended on motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, requiring the Company to make a regular route from Fulton Ferry to Broadway, and that they shall extend the same through Graham to Meeker-avenue, at their earliest convenience, and that transfer tickets be issued at the corner of Flushing and Classon avenues.]

Third—To construct a double track on Classon-avenue, from Myrtle-avenue to Kent-avenue, and run the Greenpoint cars on said route.

Fourth—To construct an extension of the Greenpoint route to the city line.

Fifth—To construct a double track in Columbia-street and Sackett-street, from Atlantic-avenue to Hamilton-avenue, and thence to the city line; one fare only to be charged from Fulton Ferry to the city line.

[This was amended, on motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, so as to require the Company immediately to run cars from Hamilton-avenue Ferry as often at least as the arrival of each boat.]

Sixth—To complete the double track on Flushing-avenue, and run through line thereon.

Seventh—To construct a double track on Washington-avenue, from Kent-avenue to Flushing-avenue, when the same shall be directed by the Common Council.

All of the above lines "to be completed as soon as arrangements can be made therefor." The Company further agree, on December 20, 1864, to reduce the fare on all their lines to four cents for adults, 2 cents for children under 12 years of age and over 2. Amended, on motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, so as to require the Company to construct passenger depots at Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue, on Fulton-avenue at Bedford, on Myrtle-avenue at Classon-avenue, and at a convenient point on Flushing-avenue. The whole subject was laid over for one week, at the request of Alderman SCHOLES, but it is generally understood that the above will be the basis of an arrangement between the City and Railroad Company.

The report of a Committee in favor of paving Monroe-place, from Clark to Pierrepont street, with Belgian pavement, was adopted. Several Committees succeeded in getting in their reports before 8 o'clock, at which hour the Board adjourned for one week.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—Rev. JULIUS L. HATCH, who was lately excommunicated from Dr. CHEEVER'S church, on account of his Anti-Sabbatarian views, has sent letters to all the Congregational churches in this city and vicinity, requesting them to name delegates to an *ex-parte* Council to decide upon his case. The refusal of the Church of the Puritans to attend a mutual Council is the reason of his taking his step. Yesterday at noon the Council met in the lecture-room of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, but owing to the meagre attendance of delegates, no action was taken, except the appointment of Rev. Dr. STORRS as Chairman. An adjournment was then effected until 4 o'clock P. M., next Tuesday.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored woman, apparently 40 years of age, was taken out of Gowanus Creek yesterday. The deceased had on a striped delaine dress and calico sack; on one finger was a ring, with the initials "J. L. F." The body was taken to the dead house.

HORSE KILLED.—A span of horses attached to a Third-avenue car ran away on Monday, and, coming in collision with a car, one of the horses was instantly killed.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER CASE.—In the case of DARBY MCDERMOTT, supposed to have been killed in a house in Furman near State street, on Sunday night last, a Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict that his death was the result of intemperance.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Dec. 20, with the mails which left San Francisco Dec. 5, reached here last evening.

Much excitement is reported to exist on the Isthmus in reference to the Washoe Gold Diggings, in California.

The *Northern Light* brings 16 barrels of the ore, consigned to a house in Havre. It is said to contain a large per centage of gold and silver.

Our Isthmus Correspondence.

BURNING OF A CLIPPER-SHIP IN THE HARBOR OF PANAMA—RETURN OF EX-PRESIDENT MORA TO COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

The American clipper ship *Mutaro*, Capt. DELLINGHAM, from Liverpool, with patent fuel for the British (South Pacific) Steamship Company at Panama, and coals for Callao, was burned last night to the water's edge, at her anchorage at the Island of Taboga, in this Bay. At 12 oldnight, all hands being asleep on board, the fire broke out in the hatchway and in a few minutes the whole ship was enveloped in flames to the mastheads. The *Mataro* was to have sailed to-day for Callao, with 700 tons of coals, the residue of her English cargo. No other cause can be assigned for the fire than spontaneous combustion. It was found impossible to cut her anchor chains so as to let her go ashore. At noon to-day, the coals were on fire all through the hold, and it is probable she will sink where she lies, although efforts are still making to get her towards the shore, so that her hull may not obstruct the harbor. The *Mataro* was a new ship of 1,218 tons; was built in Freeport, Maine, in 1854, and belonged to New-York.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* sailed to-day, at 11 A. M., for Central American ports. Ex-President MORA, of Costa Rica, was a passenger. He has been invited back to Costa Rica by influential persons, among whom are members of the present Government, but will not land if concessions are expected from him. F. W. R.

FROM KANSAS.

Anti-Slavery Meeting—Business—Politics—The Wyandotte Constitution—Speculations as to the Senatorship—The Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Kansas continues to deserve the title of the "Italy of America," as it is often styled, and no season has ever so forcibly impressed us all with this truth as the present. We are having mild, October weather, such as all laborers desire who have houses to build, fields to inclose, corn to husk, or any of the common duties of the farmer or mechanic to perform. Our roads are dry and perfectly smooth, reminding us of the best plank roads of the West. No heavy rains have fallen since August, and we have almost forgotten that luxury so common one year ago—Kansas mud. We have had, to be sure, three or four days of cold weather, when the thermometer ran below zero, and the rivers were frozen over with ice seven or eight inches thick. Our ice-houses were suddenly filled, and for a few days our ferry was closed. Not enough snow, however, has fallen to whiten the ground, and probably will not for the whole Winter.

The good roads have kept freights lower than usual, and wood and coal are thus cheaper than ever before. Wood sells at from $2 50 to $3 per cord. Several new coal mines have been opened since last Winter, and of a better quality than was used formerly. Many are now using it in stores, and some in dwelling-houses. The price is from 20c. to 30c. per bushel.

Several of our merchants are building large corn cribs, and they intend to obtain all the corn they can get in exchange for goods. One of them intends to build two, each 20x100 feet. The present price is about 20c. per bushel, but it is generally conceded that it will be much higher in the Spring. Throughout the Territory money is scarcer than at any previous period, and all classes are obliged to resort to barter for whatever they can make or raise, as they have nothing else. We have never recovered from the money panic of '58. But it is, however, hoped that next Spring will open upon us more auspiciously.

Last Friday, the day that BROWN'S comrades were executed, another meeting was held in Lawrence to organize a County Anti-Slavery Society. It was well attended, and the majority of the resolutions were of the usual tenor. There were others, however, censuring the party in Congress that attempts to defeat a Republican Speaker on the ground that he has recommended HELPER'S book. Others referred to the character of JOHN BROWN, vindicating him from the charge of cruelty while he was a citizen of Kansas. The Society is making arrangements to send a copy of HELPER'S book into every family in Douglas County. This shows the result of the move CLARK made for the South in the House, so suicidal to the institution he so foolishly attempted to protect. The debate in Congress has already advertised the book more extensively than the publisher could have possibly done. That is the way all their mad efforts react upon them, and finally tend to weaken the institution they are so furious to defend. Every onslaught they have made since the bloody reign in Kansas, has ended with the same sad moral for them.

The complete returns for the vote under the Wyandotte Constitution will not be known until officially proclaimed by the canvassers during the first week in January. Judging from the best data at hand, the whole vote of the Territory will be somewhat less than the Territorial vote last month, but the Republican majority will be rather larger than PARROTT then received. ROBINSON, for Governor, runs the highest on the ticket, and CONWAY, for Congress, is considerably below the average. The average majority will be about 3,000. PARROTT'S was 2,678, as reported at head-quarters last week.

The subject of United States Senator continues to be the first in interest with our people, after that of admission into the Union. Candidates are not few or flattering. Each one talks as if he had the members of the Legislature already pledged to him, and no other favors are cared for. JIM LANE excels them all in boasting the number of his supporters; a symptom with those who know him best that he is the most in need of them. It is generally admitted that, to-day, Gen. POMEROY has the first chance for an election of any man in Kansas; but how the fates will move after we are admitted is another thing. Kansas is peculiarly a theatre of change. Political aspirants all find it so. Those who are crowned with laurels to-day, are liable to be forgotten to-morrow. Honor, statesmanship, genuine moral worth, are not long permitted to hold their legitimate place. Our political system is hardly purified from the miasm always found upon the frontier; but we hope, year by year, to see the social and moral standard elevated until our sister sovereignties will acknowledge us an exemplary and worthy member of the Federal family.

The Territorial Legislature meets in about two weeks at Lecompton. Whether they will remain there, or remove to Lawrence, is a subject for speculation. Lecompton has greatly improved in accommodations since last year, and they will leave no scheme untried to induce the members to tarry. They may do so, but the very word, *Lecompton*, has grown so odious and repulsive to our people generally, that I doubt whether their digestion can be good in that place. The session should be a short one anywhere, for we need but little more lawmaking. It is rather necessary to un-make some laws already enacted. We have too many. They are in some instances too complex, and our statutes are voluminous enough for a State, twenty years old.

A Railroad Convention is to be held here next Saturday. The fact seems to awaken unusual interest. Both the Pacific and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads are to be represented. The principal object of the Convention is to discuss and determine the utility of a road between Leavenworth and this place. Lawrence has much to expect from railroad development.

RANDOLPH.

MURDER TRIAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, at Belvidere, for Poisoning his Wife.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859.

The trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, for the murder of his wife, HANNAH LOUISA, at Andersontown, in March last, by poison, commences in this place to-day. It will be recollected that this tria was adjourned from September last until this time, owing to the sickness of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of your City, the chemist who made an analysis of the contents of the stomach and other organs of the deceased Mrs. HARDEN. I will refresh the recollection of your readers with a brief history of the case.

The prisoner was born in the township of Blairstown, in this County, in April, 1837, and is not quite twenty-three years of age. His father, JOHN HARDEN, is a very respectable farmer, and a member of the Methodist Church. JACOB resided at home, under the control of his parents, until his removal to Andersontown. His character up to this period was beyond reproach. He was always vain of his personal appearance and supposed natural gifts, in consequence of which his society was not courted in the neighborhood of his home. When he was yet quite young, he joined the Methodist Church, and began preaching at the age of nineteen. When his wife died, he had been officiating for some time as pastor of the Church at Andersontown, but was not regularly licensed by the Conference. His education is limited to what he acquired from the common schools of the county, but he possesses considerable natural ability, and is a very fluent and energetic speaker. His wife was the daughter of a neighbor of his father, above his own age, and they grew up together as schoolmates. She possessed some beauty, was modest and reserved in her disposition, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

A few years before JACOB began to preach at Andersontown, his wife's father, a Presbyterian, removed with his family to that town from Blairstown. His daughter soon after joined the Methodist Church. JACOB renewed his acquaintance with her, and on the 25th of October, 1858, they were married.

JACOB took his young wife to his father's house, where she remained some weeks; then to her father's, where she stayed for a considerable time longer, and finally, at the request of her father, took her to the place where he was boarding. Shortly before his marriage, or soon after, rumor says JACOB became enamoured of a beautiful young lady by the name of SMITH. This matter coming to the knowledge of his wife soon after her removal to his boarding place, caused a great deal of domestic unhappiness. About the 1st of March last his wife was taken suddenly ill, and on the 9th she died, with every indication of arsenical poisoning. Her health prior to that was remarkably good. JACOB'S strange conduct during her illness, and his great anxiety to have her buried hastily, caused him to be suspected, and a Coroner's inquest was held. The inquest was private, and its proceedings are lodged with the Attorney-General of the State, but enough has leaked out to induce the public to form and express opinions decidedly unfavorable to the prisoner. JACOB was examined as a witness at the inquest, and testified that his wife had told him that she had taken poison, and made him promise never to reveal the fact unless it was necessary to save his own life. The inquest was continued several days, and resulted in a verdict that JACOB had poisoned his wife with arsenic.

JACOB having disposed of his property, disappeared the day before the verdict was rendered. He was traced to Elizabethtown, New-York, Philadelphia, and heard from in the western part of the State of New-York, and then all trace of him was lost. Copies of a daguerreotype likeness left behind him were distributed very extensively, together with the proclamation of the Governor of New-Jersey, offering $300 reward for his apprehension. In April last he was recognized by means of one of these likenesses at Fairmount, near Wheeling, Va., where he was learning the daguerreian business under the assumed name of AUSTEN. At first he denied his identity, but, on being shown his likeness, confessed he was the man, but at that time, and ever since, has protested his innocence of the crime charged against him. He was then brought to this town, which is the county seat of Warren County, and lodged in jail. At the last April term of the Court he was arraigned on an indictment of four counts, charging him with administering poison to his wife on the 1st of March last, and on other days up to the 9th. A motion to quash the indictment was then made and argued, and overruled. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for September Term last; but, owing to the absence of Dr. CHILTON, of New-York, a material witness for the State, it was adjourned until this term.

HARDEN'S conduct in jail has been unexceptionable. His relatives visit him frequently, and he spends most of his time in singing, praying and reading. He is an excellent singer.

He is a pleasant-looking young man, under the medium height, thick set and plump, but well formed, with dark eyes, black hair, and full, round face, and, taken altogether, what the ladies would call "a love of a man." In his manners he is courteous and gentlemanly, has a winning voice, and is well calculated to make a favorable impression. He feels sure of being acquitted.

The most intense interest is manifested in this trial. The town is full of people, and nothing else is talked of but HARDEN'S trial. Over one hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the impression is the trial will last two weeks or more.

The State is represented by Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General of New Jersey, and JOSEPH VIET, Esq., Prosecutor of the Pleas for this county. Mr. DAYTON is a man of commanding presence and ability. As a lawyer and orator he stands second to no one in our State. Mr. VIET is a promising young lawyer residing in Washington in this county. His labors in this case have been incessant and arduous ever since the Coroner's inquest. The prisoner is defended by JUDAH G. SHIPMAN of this place, and Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Ex-Chancellor of the State. It is seldom that two such men as DAYTON and WILLIAMSON meet in the legal forums of our State. A rich intellectual treat is expected by this community when they sum up the case.

DEC. 27.—Court opened this morning at 11 o'clock. The Court-room was filled to its utmost capacity. A number of ladies occupied the gallery. A Grand Jury was impanneled for the term. A number of motions were then made and disposed of by the Judge. At 12 o'clock the Court asked the Prosecuting Attorney if he was ready to move the indictment against HARDEN this afternoon. Mr. VIET replied that he thought he would be ready in the morning. The case will therefore stand over until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Attorney-General is absent at Washington City, engaged in a cause in the Supreme Court. JOSEPH P. RANDOLPH, an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, supplies his place.

The Yacht Wanderer.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FARNUM.

Capt. FARNUM publishes the following letter in the Savannah (GEO.) *News*, premising that he has not seen the letter of Mr. JACKSON, to which he refers, and that he is sure that gentleman has been grossly imposed upon:

SAVANNAH JAIL, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

SIR: Much to my surprise and mortification, I have this morning been informed of the contents of Mr. JACKSON'S letter to you in reference to my affairs. It seems that he charges me, not with any deeper complicity with the voyage of the *Wanderer*, but with the much more serious accusation of having attempted to make terms with the General Government, to the prejudice of those who were already suspected and arraigned upon charges connected with that vessel.

NOW, SIR, I deem it not only due to myself, but to my many friends, who, under the impression that I was an honest man, have stood by me, to pronounce the charge false in every particular. I defy Mr. JACKSON to produce any man, or set of men, of high or low degree, of political or social standing in any community, who can produce a particle of evidence to the effect that I ever made propositions, had them made to me, or authorized others to make them to the General Government, State Government, or to either of their officials, or to any person whatever, to give evidence against any one suspected of being concerned in the affair of the *Wanderer*. If such evidence could be adduced and substantiated, then I would forfeit all claims to sympathy or friendship, and would not ask to be looked upon in any other light than as a cur of low degree, who richly deserved the halter.

I cannot but believe that the Attorney-General and Mr. JACKSON, one or the other, or both, have been imposed upon. Certainly this *must* be so; else they would not attempt to prejudice a community against an imprisoned, and comparatively a defenceless man. As men, therefore, not as *officials*, looking to a legal conviction, no matter how obtained, I call upon them, though you, Sir, for the proof sustaining this charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. EGBERT FARNUM.

To JOSEPH GANAHL, Esq., United States District Attorney, Savannah, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

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GOLD PENS,
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.

NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of woman, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

"READ, MARK, LEARN," &c.—Some persons imagine that a HAT is a HAT, no matter where they get it. A house is a house, but one may be a hovel and another a palace. There is the same difference in Hats; and, if you desire a fashionable, well-made, elegant article, call on KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He has an assortment of Hats and Caps suitable for everybody, and well adapted to the season.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Spasms, cramps, neuralgia, &c., are happily moderated in their intensity and duration by the purifying powers of these inestimable preparations. Whether the cramps be in the stomach, legs or toes, they readily yield to the effect of this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—A wondrous success has been the fate of this grand and showy spectacle at Barnum's Museum. Such scenery! such dresses! such properties! and the enchanting illusion of enchantment and the Orient are combined in it. It is to be played this afternoon and repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ For Monetary and Commercial Intelligence the Reader is Referred to the Third Page.

MARRIED.

SMITH—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbie, Mr. WM. R. SMITH, Jr., to Miss VALERIA E. SMITH, both of this City.

TOWER—WHITNEY.—At All Souls Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. Frothingham, W. SCOTT TOWER, of Long Island, and KATE L. WHITNEY, of New-York.

COMSTOCK—COLFAX.—At Hartford, on Christmas Eve, by Rev. N. J. Burton, Pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, Mr. ALBERT COMSTOCK, of New-York City, to Miss ANNE, daughter of Lt. Wm. W. Colfax, of Pompton, N. J.

DIED.

PRIDE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, after a lingering illness, JANET, wife of George L. Pride, and daughter of the late Andrew GRAY, Sr.